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HENRY'S
FIRST LATIN BOOK.

BY
T. K. ARNOLD, M.A.

Price 3s.

39.

356.

HENRY'S

FIRST LATIN BOOK.

BY

THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.

RECTOR OF LYNDON,

AND LATE FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

He shall be brought past the wearisome bitterness of his learning.—LILY.

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P R E F A C E.

THE title of this little work was suggested by Mrs. Marcet's '*Mary's Grammar*.' The object of it is to enable the pupil to do exercises from the first day of his beginning the study of his Accidence. With this view, I have at first confined myself to the third person singular of a few tenses, and to *one* case of a noun: a plan suggested by an able writer in the Quarterly Journal of Education.

The principles of *imitation* and *frequent repetition* are acted upon, as in a larger work which I have just published; and the principal difficulties of the language (the *accusative* with the *infinitive*; the use of the *participle in dus*, &c.) are, it is hoped, fully explained, and illustrated by a sufficient number of examples.

T. K. A.

LYNDON,
May 13, 1839.



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ERRATA.

- P. 2. Note b. *For* has nothing, *read* has often nothing.
 5. Ex. 2. *Servus* will be found in the next Voc.
 6. Voc. 3. *Add*, to teach, *docēre*.
 8. Ex. 4. For *gates*, read *gate*.

OBS. Numerals above the line refer to the *Questions* when they are followed by a curve ; to the *Table of Differences*, when not.

A FEW REMARKS ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

1. The accent or stress is *always* on the *penultimate* (the last syllable but one), or the *antepenultimate* (the last syllable but two).
2. If the penultimate is long, the stress is upon it ; *if short*, it is on the *antepenultimate*.
3. *E* final is never *e* mute ; in other words it always *constitutes a syllable* with a preceding consonant (or consonants). (Thus, *mare* is not to be pronounced *mair* ; but *ma-re*.)
4. *C* and *G* are *soft* (that is, pronounced like *s*, *j*, respectively) before *e* (with *æ*, *æ*), and *i*.
5. *Qu*, *gu*, are pronounced respectively like *kw*, *gw* (*antiquus* = *anti-kwus* ; *sanguis* = *sangwis*).

HENRY'S

FIRST LATIN BOOK.

Words in *Italics*, in an exercise, are phrases that are not to be translated word for word ; or about which something has been taught that should be remembered.

Lesson 1.

1. WHERE *we* put a preposition before a noun, the Romans often used *no preposition*, but changed the *end* of the word.

2. Thus '*mensa*' being '*a table* ;' '*mensæ*' is '*or a table* ;' '*mensâ*' '*BY a table*,' and so on.

3. A word so altered is called *a case* of that word ; thus *mensæ* is called the *genitive case* of *mensa* ; and so on.

4. The unaltered word is said to be in the *nominative case*, though it is not strictly a case.

5. All nouns do not form their cases exactly in the same way.

As there are five principal ways of forming the cases of a noun, nouns are divided into *five classes*, each class being called a *declension*.

6. (a) Nouns that end in *a* and make their genitive in *æ*, are of the *first declension*.

(b) Nouns that end in *us*, *er*, *um*, and make their genitives in *i*, are of the *second declension*.

(c) Nouns in *us* that make their genitive in *ûs*,

and nouns in *u* that make *no change* in the singular, are of the *fourth declension*.

(d) Nouns that end in *es* and make their genitive in *ei*, are of the *fifth declension*.

(e) Nouns with *any ending* not set down as belonging to the other declensions, and those with an ending belonging to some other declension but with a *genitive* in '*is*,' belong to the *third declension*^a.

7. On the ACCUSATIVE case.

The *accusative* is the case that follows *transitive verbs*, and many *prepositions*.

8. A transitive verb is one that gives no *complete* meaning, till some person or thing is mentioned to *whom* or *which* the action was done.

He killed — (killed whom?) the blacksmith.

9. The following are the *accusative* endings of the five declensions for the singular number.

1.	2. 4.	3. 5.
am	um	em

But  If a noun is *neuter*, its *accusative* is the *unaltered word*^b.

10. These endings are to be added to the *word*, after the endings of the *nominative*, as set down in the

^a TABLE OF THE DECLENSIONS.

Nouns that end in	Genitive		
a	æ	are of the first	} Declension.
us, er, um	i	. . . second	
us	ūs	. . . fourth	
es	ei	. . . fifth	
Those with <i>any other ending</i> , or with these if their gen. end in ' <i>is</i> '	is	. . . third	

Those in *u* form no *cases* in the singular, but belong to the fourth declension.

^b In English all *things* are *neuter*; but in Latin the names of *things* are some *masculine*, some *feminine*, some *neuter*. Hence in Latin, *gender* has nothing to do with *sex*.

table (in 6, note *a*), are thrown away. But to this there are two exceptions:—

- (1) The *case-endings* (or ‘*terminations*’) of nouns of the second in *er*, are added on thus: *e* is *dropt*, and the termination then added on to the *r*. Thus *ager*, *agr-* Acc. *agr-um*. (Sometimes however the *e* is kept; as, *puer*, Acc. *puer-um*.)
- (2) The *terminations* of the *third* are added on to *some form* that is *generally not found* in the *nominative*. Thus they are added on to *lapid*, the *nominative* being *lapis*.
- (3) The form to which the terminations of the *third* declension are to be added, is to be got from the genitive by throwing away ‘*is*.’

Exercise 1.

[Obs. *m.*, *f.*, *n.*, stand for *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*.]

11. Determine of what declension each of the following words is, and write down its accusative case.

VOCABULARY 1. (18.)

Crown,	corōna (<i>coronation</i>).
Island,	insŭla (<i>insular</i>).
Friend,	amicus (<i>amicable</i>).
Umpire,	arbĭter (<i>arbitration</i>).
Leaf,	folium (<i>foliage</i>).
Garden,	hortus (<i>horticulture</i>).
Law,	lex, <i>G. lĕg-is</i> (<i>legal</i>).
Chariot,	currus, <i>G. ūs</i> (<i>curricl</i>).
Face,	facies, <i>G. faciĕi</i> .
Dust,	pulvis, <i>G. pulvĕr-is</i> (<i>pulverize</i>).
Time,	tempus, <i>G. tempĕr-is</i> , <i>n.</i> (<i>temporal</i>).
Oak,	quercus, <i>G. ūs</i> .
Horn,	cornu (<i>cornucopia</i>).

Lesson 2.

12. The *persons* of the Latin verb are distinguished by their *endings* (as *thinkest* and *thinks* are in English). But in Latin *all* the persons have different

endings; and the pronoun, *I, thou, &c.* is generally left out, because the *ending* of the verb tells the person meant.

13. There are *four classes* (or *conjugations* as they are called) of verbs. They are distinguished by the endings of the infinitive mood.

14. (a) Verbs whose infinitive ends in *āre*, are of the *first* conjugation, and their favourite vowel is *long a*.

(b) Verbs whose infinitive ends in *ēre*, are of the *second* conjugation, and their favourite vowel is *long e*.

(c) Verbs whose infinitive ends in *ĕre*, are of the *third* conjugation, and their favourite vowels are *short e* and *short i*.

(d) Verbs whose infinitive ends in *īre*, are of the *fourth* conjugation, and their favourite vowel is *long i*.

15. When the infinitive is known, the third persons singular of three tenses may be formed from the following table, which should be learnt by heart.

16. Terminations of the Infinitive.

1 conjug.	2 conjug.	3 conjug.	4 conjug.
(favourite vowel ā)	(fav. vowel ē)	(fav. vowels ĕ, ĭ)	(fav. vowel ĭ)
<i>Inf.</i> :—āre	ēre	ĕre	īre

17. Third persons of three tenses.

	1.	2.	3.	4.
<i>Present,</i> āt	ēt	īt	īt	
<i>Imperf.</i> ābāt	ēbāt	ēbāt	iēbāt	
<i>Future,</i> ābīt	ēbīt	ēt	iēt	


☞ (The terminations of the Infinitive are to be cut off, and replaced by these^c.)

^c Thus *amare* becomes '*am*' when '*are*' is thrown away; and when the endings for the tenses are added on, we have *amat, amābat, amabit*.

18. VOCABULARY 2. (22.)

To build,	ædific-āre (<i>edification</i> *).
Wall,	mūrus, i (<i>a mural</i> †crown).
A christian,	christiānus, i.
To fear,	tīm-āre (<i>timid</i>).
Death,	mors, G. mort-is (<i>mortal</i>).
Boy,	puer, G. puēri (keeps e)—(<i>puerile</i>).
Way; road,	via (<i>de-vi-us</i>).
To show, or point out,	monstr-āre (<i>de-monstrate</i>).
To slay,	occid-ēre.
Dragon,	draco, G. dracōn-is.
To hear,	aud-īre (<i>audience</i>).
Voice,	vox, G. vōc-is (<i>vocal</i>).
Fox,	vulpes, G. vulp-is.
Not,	non (<i>before the verb</i>).


Model sentence. (Obs. The accusative is placed *before* the verb.)

19. Servius imperium administrat.
Servius (the) *government* *administers*.
20.  The Latin language has no *article* ^d.

Exercise 2.

[Order: Nom. Acc. Verb.]

21. BALBUS^e is-building a wall. A christian does not fear death. The boy shows the road. The christian will not fear death. The boy will fear the dragon. CAIUS will build a wall. The boy hears a voice.

 When there is a 'not,' the present with 'does' must be used: and the auxiliary verb (*does, will, shall, &c.*) must stand before the 'not.'

BALBUS *vocem* audiet. Puer murum ædificābat.
 Servus domīnum occīdit. Puer vulpem timēbat. Puer
 vulpem non timet.

* This word means 'the building a man up' in religious knowledge and practice: building on the *foundation of faith*.

† A crown given to the soldier who first mounted the walls of a besieged city.

^d That is, no word for *a* or *the*.

^e The names of persons and places are the same in Latin as in English, when no different form is set down in the Vocabularies. They are printed in capital letters.


Lesson 3.

22. VOCABULARY 3. (28.)

Father,	pāter, <i>G. patris (paternal).</i>
To bury,	sepēlire (<i>sepulture</i>).
Dead,	mortuus, mortua, mortuum.
Son,	filius, <i>G. filii (filial).</i>
Husbandman,	agricōla (<i>agri-culture</i>).
Snake,	anguis, anguis, <i>m. (pronounced angwis.)</i>
To find,	repērire (<i>repertory</i>).
To neglect; disregard,	neglīgēre.
Money,	pecunia (<i>pecuniary</i>).
Slave,	servus (<i>servile</i>).
To shut,	claud-ēre.
Gate,	porta (<i>a porter</i>).
Master,	{ magister, <i>G. i.</i> , a master who teaches (<i>magis-</i> <i>terial</i>).
	{ dominus, <i>G. i.</i> , a master who owns (<i>domineer</i>).
To rouse-up, or awaken,	{ excitāre (<i>excitement</i>).
Mine,	meus, mea, meum.
Good,	bonus, bona, bonum.
His, her, its, theirs, suus, sua, suum; when the person <i>whose</i> the thing is, is the nominative to the verb.	

23. Mulier ancillam suam excitat.
The woman maid her awakens.

Obs. Except with these little words *meus, suus*, &c. the adjective generally stands before its substantive. 'Bonus puer,' a good boy.

24.  Adjectives in *us, er*, have a *masculine*, a *feminine*, and a *neuter* form, and they are declined exactly like substantives.

The masculine ends in *us* or *er*; Gen. *i.* (Decl. *ii.*)

— feminine — *a*; G. *æ*. (Decl. *i.*)

— neuter — *um*; G. *i.* (Decl. *ii.*)

Hence the *acc.* of an adjective is got by 9. For instance, if the adjective be *bonus* (whose *fem.* is *bona*; *neut.* *bonum*), if I want the *acc. masc.* or *neut.*, I take the *acc.* of *bonus*, or *bonum* respectively: if I want the *acc. fem.*, I take the *acc.* of *bona*, which is *bonam*.

25. Every noun is *masculine*, *feminine*, or *neuter*^f;

^f See 9, b.

and every adjective must be of the same *case*, *gender*, and *number* as the noun of which it is spoken ^s.

[Ancillam suam :—*suam* is put in the *accusative feminine*, because *ancillam* (the noun of which it is spoken) is in the *accusative feminine*.]

Exercise 3.

26. The Father buries (his) dead son. The husbandman finds a snake. (My) friend does not hear my voice. A slave was shutting the gate. The master is teaching the boy. The master will rouse-up his slave. Caius disregards the law.

Pater filium suum docēbat. Agricōla anguem non timēbit. Caius legem negliget. Christianus pecuniam negligit. Mortuum agricōlam sepeliet.

Lesson 4.

27. The following are the *genitive* terminations of the five declensions:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
æ	i	is	ūs	ei

^s TABLE by which the gender of a substantive is to be determined.

I. DECL. all *feminine*, except PŒTA (poet), and other designations of men.

II. DECL. { us, er, *masculine*; except humus, domus, (*fem.*) and a few more.
um, *neuter*.

IV. DECL. { us, *masculine*, except manus (*fem.*), and a few more.
u, *neuter*.

V. DECL. { es, *fem.* (DIES *masculine*), but sometimes *fem.* in singular.

III. DECL. Masc. term.	Fem. term.	Neut. term.
ER, OR, OS,	do, go, io,	c, a, t, e, l, n,
ES, <i>increasing</i> *	as, is, aus,	ar, ur, ūs,
O, when not do, go, io.	x,	ūs, in one-syll.
	es, <i>not increasing,</i>	words.
	s <i>after a consonant,</i>	
	ūs, <i>in words of more than one syll.</i>	

Obs. *Masc.* endings are in *capitals*; *fem.* in *common type*; *neut.* in *italics*.—There are many exceptions in the *third*. Observe that *us* with long *u* is not of the same gender as *us* with short *u*.

* That is, having in the genitive a *syllable more* than in the nominative.

☞ (1) In the Genitive of the fourth *is* is for *is*.

(2) In the Genitive of the fifth, the *e* is long when it follows a vowel; short when it does not. (Faciēi, fidēi.)

28. VOCABULARY 4. (31.)

To overturn, } evertēre (the first is its own meaning: the second
To pull-down, } the word *we* should use).
House, domus, ūs, *f.* (domestic.)
Body, corpūs, corpōr-is, *n.* (corporal punishment).

29. Ipse Sullæ domum evertit.

He-himself Sulla's house pulls-down.

(properly, *overturns*).

Oss. ☞ The governed Genitive stands first, unless the governing noun is emphatic. When the governing noun is to stand before *its* genitive, it will have an accent after it (Thus: festival').

Exercise 4.

30. The slave shuts the gates of the city. He-himself will not pull-down his friend's house. The father will not disregard the voice of his son. The father is burying the body of (his) dead son. The boy was pointing-out the snake's body.

Filius patris sui mortem vindicābit. Pater filiī sui vocem non negliget. Leo asīnum dilaniat. Servus domīni sui mortem vindicābat.

Lesson 5.

Say the terminations of the tenses (17). Give the accusative endings (9).

Give the genitive endings (27).

31. VOCABULARY 5. (35.)

To reckon, ducēre, properly to *lead, bring* (ad-duce).
At-nothing, { nihīlī (the genitive of *nihīlum*, which is only
used in some particular phrases).
To value, aestimāre (*estimation*).
At a great } magnī.
(price), }
At (of) a little } parvī.
(price), }

Labour,	lābor, <i>G. labōr-is.</i>
True,	vērus (<i>verily</i>).
Virtue,	virtūs, <i>G. virtūt-is.</i>
To tear-to-pieces,	dilaniāre.
An ass,	asīnus, <i>G. asīni.</i>
To avenge,	vindicare (<i>vindictive</i>).
Lion,	leo, <i>G. leōnis.</i>

32. With some words the *price or value* is put in the *genitive*.

Epicūrus dolōrem nihīli ducit.

Epicurus pain at-nothing reckons.

(Epicurus thinks nothing of pain.)

Sapiens virtutem magni æstimat.
The wise-man virtue at a great (price) values.

33. (b) *Eng.* To think nothing of.

Lat. To reckon at nothing :—*nihīli ducere*.

Eng. To value highly.

Lat. To value at (of) a great (price) :—*magni æstimare*.

Eng. To think little of.

Lat. To value at a little (price) :—*parvi æstimare*.

Exercise 5.

34. BALBUS reckons virtue at-nothing (or, *thinks nothing of virtue*). The father will not neglect the sorrow of his son. CAIUS values true virtue *at a great (price)*. The master *thinks little of* the labour of his slave. The father will value my labour *at a great (price)*.

CAIUS amīci sui labōrem *parvi æstimat*. Pater labōrem meum *magni æstimat*.

Lesson 6.

35. VOCABULARY 6. (41.)

Very great, greatest,	maxīmus.
At a very great (price),	maxīmi.
Avarice,	avaritia ^h .

^h Obs. Nouns in *ia, tia, tas*, and *tudo* are *abstract nouns*, such as the names of *virtues, vices, dispositions, feelings, &c.*

Avaricious ; greedy,	avārus.
Wise,	sapiens, sapientis (<i>sapient</i>).
Wisdom,	sapientia.
To praise,	laudāre (<i>laudatory</i>).
Impious,	impius.
To avoid,	vitāre (<i>in-e-vitable</i>).

36. Avārus maxīmi
The avaricious (man) *at a very-great* (price)

æstīmat pecuniam.
values money.

When the noun meant is *man*, *woman*, or *thing*, it is often left out in Latin. If *man* is meant, the adjective must, of course, be *masculine* ; if *woman*, *feminine* ; if *thing*, *neuter*.

Exercise 6. (Ask Questions from 1—4.)

37. The avaricious (man) *thinks little of*¹ virtue. He was pulling down the avaricious (man's) house. He will avenge the death of the wise (man). The wise (man) values virtue at a very-great (price). The impious (man) will fear death.

Christiānus pecuniam parvi æstimābit¹. Impii domum evertet. Indoctus sapientiam parvi æstīmat. Caius sapientiam laudābit. Amīci laudat sapientiam. Christiānus avaritiam vitābit.

Lesson 7.

On the formation of the Perfect.

38. The perfect has the same ending in all the conjugations ; but this one ending is added on to a *particular root*,¹ that is altered in various ways from that of the present.

39. In the *first*, *second*, and *fourth* conjugations, the root of the perfect is generally formed by adding *āv*, *ū*, and *iv*, respectively, to the root of the present.

¹ By a *root* is here meant that *part of a word which is found in all the cases or tenses* spoken of.

<i>Thus from</i>	am-āre	mon-ēre	aud-īre
<i>(Root of present)</i>	am-	mon-	aud-
<i>(Root of perfect)</i>	amāv-	monŭ-	audīv-

40. Terminations of the third person singular, in the *Perfect*, *Pluperfect*, and *Future perfect* of the active voice.

<i>Perfect,</i>	it,	} to be added to the root of the perfect.
<i>Pluperfect,</i>	erat,	
<i>Future perfect,</i>	erit,	

41. VOCABULARY 7. (45.)

Bad,	mālus.	Evil, malum (<i>neut. adj.</i>).
Something,	aliquid (<i>n.</i>).	
How much,	quantus, quanta, quantum (<i>quantity</i>).	
Pleasure,	voluptas, <i>G.</i> voluptātis (<i>voluptuary</i>).	
Lose,	amittēre.	
Unwilling,	invītus (to be translated, ' <i>unwillingly</i> ').	
Figure,	figūra.	
To have,	habēre.	
Stability,	stabilitas.	
To condemn,	damnāre.	
Unlearned,	indoctus.	
Industry,	industria.	

42. Figūra nihil habet stabilitātis.
The figure nothing has of stability (has no stability).

Aliquid tempōris	{ something of time. (<i>Lat.</i>) (some time.) (<i>Eng.</i>)
Multum boni ^k	
	{ much of good. (<i>Lat.</i>) (much good). (<i>Eng.</i>)
Quantum voluptātis ^l	
	{ how much of pleasure. (<i>Lat.</i>) (how much pleasure.) (<i>Eng.</i>)

43. (*Eng.*) He does it *unwillingly* (*adv.*).
 (*Lat.*) He *unwilling* does it (*adj.*).

Exercise 7. [Questions 1—5.]

Find, by 39, the root of *perfect* from hab-ēre, vit-āre, dilani-āre, laud-āre.

^k ~~For~~ *Boni, mali*, &c. (the genitives of *bonus, malus*), are here used as substantives.

^l ~~For~~ *Neuter adjectives* are often followed by a *genitive case*.

These adjectives are generally such as relate to *quantity*; *indefinite numerals*, &c.

Exercise.

44. The boy will lose *some time*. *How much pleasure* does the unlearned man lose! ^m The figure had *no stability*. He *avoided much evil*. The lion had torn-to-pieces the ass. The father praised his son. My father values industry very highly.

Servus viam monstr-av-erat. Puer mortem tim-u-it. Dominus servum suum excit-av-erat. Aliquid temporis invitus amittet. Christianus avaritiam damnat. Quantum habet voluptatis sapientia! Avaritia nihil habet veræ voluptatis. Quantum voluptatis hab-u-erit!

Lesson 8. [Questions I—6.]

45. VOCABULARY 8. (54.)

Natural-to-man,	humānus (human).
Nobody,	nēmo, G. nēmōnis.
To offend-against; wrong,	} violāre (violate).
To break (a law, one's word, &c.)	
Disgraceful,	turpis, m. f.; turpe, n.
Fidelity; faith; one's word,	fides, fidē.
To keep; observe,	servāre (pre-serve).
(One's) country,	patria, G. æ, f. (patriotism.)
To break one's word,	fidem violāre.
It is,	est.
Citizen,	civis, G. civis.

46. Humānum est errāre.

Natural-to-man it-is to err ⁿ.

Christiāni est nēmīnem violāre.

The part }
The duty } of a Christian it is nobody to wrong.

47. To lie is^o disgraceful. (Lat.)

It is disgraceful to lie. (Eng.)

^m OBS. After 'how much' the present with 'does' is used, and the nominative case stands between the auxiliary verb and the verb.

ⁿ ~~Obs.~~ An infinitive mood (with the words belonging to it) is often the *nominative* to the verb; and the adjective that agrees with it is then in the *neuter* gender.

^o ~~Obs.~~ When an infinitive mood is the nominative case to the sentence, in English we put 'it,' before the verb 'is.'

This 'it,' which represents, as it were, the coming sentence, must not be translated into Latin.

48. { It is the part
 _____ duty
 _____ business
 _____ a mark } of a wise man, &c. (*Eng.*)

It is ^P of a wise man. (*Lat.*)

49. ACCUSATIVE PLURAL: which for *mas.* and *fem.* nouns ends in *s*, for neuters in *ā*.

RULE. To get the *acc. plur.* from *acc. sing.*,

- (1) For *mas.* and *fem.* nouns,

Turn *um* of the 2nd into *os*: in the other declensions, turn *m* into *s*.

- (2) For neuters add *a* to the root^a.

Hence the terminations of the *acc. plur.* are,

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
ās,	ōs,	ēs,	ūs,	ēs.

Obs. The vowel before *s* is long. *Acc. plur.* of all neuters ends in *a*.

Exercise 8.

50. It is disgraceful to break (one's) word. It is (the duty) of a christian to keep (his) word. It is (the part) of a christian, not to offend-against the laws of his country. The good citizen will observe the laws of his country. The master has taught the boys.

*Pater meus fidem servavērat. Indocti est sapientiam parvi aestimāre*¹. *Turpe est fidem suam non servāre. CAIUS fidem suam non servāvit. Quantum est neminem violāre!*

Lesson 9.

51. The remaining cases of the singular :

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Dative	æ	ō	ī	uī	eī
Ablative	ā	ō	ē sometimes i.	ū	ē

^P ~~For~~ After the verb 'to be,' such a substantive as *part*, *duty*, *business*, *mark*, &c. is left out.


Hence in construing Latin into English, one of these nouns should be put in before the genitive case that follows *est*.

^a Sometimes *ia* must be added: for which rules will be given below.

52. The *Dative* is to be construed by **TO** or **FOR**.

The *Ablative* is to be construed by, **WITH**, **BY**, **FROM**.

But an *Ablative of time* must be construed by **AT** or **IN**: an *Ablative of place*, by **AT**.

53.  Adjectives ending in *is*, have Gen. *is*, and are therefore of the *third*. They are *masculine* and *feminine*. Their neuter form is *e*, Gen. *is*, &c.; and the ablative singular is *i*.

54. VOCABULARY 9. (62.)

Rome,	Rōma.
Carthage,	Carthago, Carthaginis, f.
The space-of-two-years,	biennium.
Winter,	hiema, hiemis, f.
To sleep,	dormire (<i>dor-mouse</i>).
Cave,	antrum.
One,	unus, una, unum ^r (<i>unit</i>).
To rest,	quiescere (<i>quiescent</i>).
To chastise,	castigare.
To remain,	manere.
To live,	vivere (<i>re-vive</i>).
Earth,	terra (<i>terrestrial</i>).

55. ROMÆ. TARENTI. TIBŪRE^r.

AT ROME. AT TARENTUM. AT TIBUR.

CAIUS annum unum^t CROTŌNÆ vixit.

CAIUS year one at Crotona lived.

Hieme ursus in antro dormit.

In winter the bear in a cave sleeps.


[Obs. The preposition is not to be translated before the name of a town, or a noun of time.

Before a noun of time consider whether it tells you when the thing was (or, is to be) done; or how long it lasted (or is to last).]

Exercise 9.

56. In winter the earth rests. My father was living

^r This word, with some others, has this peculiarity: *unus, una*, and *unum*, all make their Gen. *unius*, and their Dat. *uni*, instead of the regular Genitives and Datives of the first and second declensions.

^s  If the name of a town where any thing is done, be of the first or second declension, and singular number, it is put in the genitive; if not, in the ablative.

^t  Time when is put in the ablative; time how-long in the accusative.

at Rome. BALBUS is-remaining at Carthage. It is the duty⁷ of a good citizen to remain at Rome. In winter the bear will remain in (its) cave. He will remain at Rome for the-space-of-two-years. He has kept his word unwillingly.

57. Pater meus fidēlem servum vindicābit. Pater filium castigavērat. Puer in antro dormiēbat. Lex christiāna avaritiā damnavērat. Pater filium castigavērit. Biennium Romæ manēbit.

Lesson 10.

On the perfect of the third conjugation.

58. To explain the manner in which the perfect is formed in the third conjugation, it is convenient to divide verbs into classes according to the last letter of their roots.

59. Certain consonants are called *mutes*, and are divided into three pairs: (sharp) (flat)

Mutes with a *p* sound, *p*, *b*.

Mutes with a *k* sound, *c*, *g*.

Mutes with a *t* sound, *t*, *d*.

60. Perfect of verbs whose root ends in a *p* sound (*p* or *b*).

In these verbs the root of the *perfect* may generally be got from the root of the *present* by adding *s*.

But *bs* must be written *ps*.

61. EXAMPLES: Root of pres. *rēp*; root of perf. *reps*.

Root of pres. *nūb*; root of perf. *nups*.

(not *nubs*.)

62. VOCABULARY 10. (66.)

To write, scribēre (*scribe*).
To marry (of a female), nūbēre (*nuptials*).^a
To pluck; to card; to } carpēre.
carp at,

^a This word properly means 'to veil': hence 'to put on a *bridal* veil,' 'to marry.' Hence it governs the *dative*, as meaning 'to veil for a person.'

Wool,	lana.
Flower,	flos, flōris (<i>florist</i>).
Grape,	uva.
Girl,	puella.
Whole,	totus: <i>with G. totius; D. toti. See unus, 54, r.</i>
Letter,	epistōla (<i>epistolary</i>).
Easy,	facilis (<i>facility</i>).

(Nubere 'to marry' is followed by the *dative*, not by the *accusative*.)

Exercise 10.

63. The boy was writing a letter. The girl wrote a letter. The slave had written a letter. (It) is easy (46, n) to write a letter. The girl will marry Caius. The girl was carding wool. It is the duty⁷ of a christian to observe the laws of his country. The girl had plucked a flower. The boy will pluck the grape. My father will remain at Rome the whole winter.

Sapientis est virtutem^v magni æstimāre. Epistōlam Romæ scripsit. Facile est, lanam carpere. Quantum habet voluptātis industria!

Lesson 11.

Terminations of the third plural.

64. The *third plural* of a verb may be got from the *third singular* by changing *t* into *nt*.

(a) But this rule does not hold good of 'it,' which must be changed thus:

'it' must be changed { in the *fourth conj.* into *iunt*.
 — perfect into . . . *ērunt*.
 in 'erit' into *int*.
 in other cases into . . . *unt* *.

^v From *virtus*.

* Thus, sepēl-*it*,
 stet-*it*,
 stet-*ērīt*,
 reg-*it*,

sepēl-*iunt*.
 stet-*ērunt*.
 stet-*ērīnt*.
 reg-*unt*.

Examples :

Amat, amant : monet, monent : regit, regunt : audīt, audiunt : amavit, amaverunt.

Find the *third* person plural corresponding to each of the following forms :

Amābat ; monēbit ; reget ; rexerit ; audiet ; plorābit ; rexit (perf.).

65. Plural Terminations of substantives and adjectives :

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<i>Nom.</i>	æ,	i,	ēs,	ūs,	ēs.
<i>Gen.</i>	ārum, ōrum,	um, or,	} uum, ērum.		
		ium, †			

66. VOCABULARY 11. (72.)

Boy,	puer, G. <i>puēri</i> (<i>puerile</i>).
Mind,	<i>ānīmus</i> (<i>magn-animi-ty</i>).
Sorrow,	<i>dol-or, ōris</i> (<i>dolorous</i> cries).
To fall down,	<i>de-cīd-ēre</i> (the <i>deciduous</i> cypress).
Autumn,	<i>auctumnus</i> , G. i.
The country,	<i>rus</i> ^w , G. <i>rūris</i> (<i>rural</i> pleasures).
To fly (out),	<i>e-vōl-āre</i> (<i>volatile</i> : e out, <i>volāre</i> fly).
From; out of,	<i>ex</i> , governing the <i>ablative</i> .
In,	<i>in</i> , governing the <i>abl</i> .
City,	<i>urbs</i> , G. <i>urbis</i> (<i>urbanity</i> ^x).

Determine by the table, given at page 6, the genders of *dolor, auctumnus, rūs, urbs*.

~~For~~ 'In,' when it means 'into,' governs the accusative.

Exercise 11.

67. The husbandmen are building a wall. The boys will show the road. Christians will not fear death. The citizens will pull down SULLA's house. Wise (men) value true greatness of mind *very highly*². The unlearned *think little of*³ wisdom. My friends will not disregard my sorrow. The leaves fall-down in autumn¹². The slaves will avenge the death of their master.

† *Um* is to be used when you are not told to put *ium*.

^w *Patria* is the country of which we are citizens: *rus* is 'the country,' as opposed to 'the town.'

^x Meaning 'city politeness,' as opposed to 'rustic coarseness.'

68. Impii mortem timēbunt. *Christiāni est*⁷ pecuniam parvi aestimāre⁸. Fidem suam inviti⁹ servavērunt. Rūs⁷ ex urbe evolābunt. *Invitus*⁸ domi (158) manēbat. Puērū in urbe sepe-iv-ērunt.

Lesson 12.

On finding the nominative of the third declension from any other case.

69. The most common way of all is given in the following Rule:

(1) Find the root², and add *s* to it.

- a) For *cs*, *gs* you must write *x*: and if a *t* sound^a or *r* stand before *s*, throw it away.
- b) If the letters before *s* are *nt*, sometimes *t* only is thrown away: sometimes, both consonants.
- c) Besides this a short *i* in the last syllable should be changed into *e*.

(2) Another way is to throw away the last letter of the root.

- a) This applies principally to *n* (sometimes to *r*, *l*).
- b) An *i* before *n* should be changed into *o*, as *consuetudin-em*, (*consuetudi*) *consuetudo*.

(3) A third way is to add *is*, *es*, or (for neuters) *e* to the root.

(4) Sometimes 'ēr,' 'ör,' as the last letters of a root, should be changed into 'ūs,' and 'it' into 'ut^b.'

70. The *Imperative* may be got from the *infinitive* by throwing away *re*. (*amā, monē, regē, audī.*)

⁷ 'Into the country,' by a rule to be given presently.

⁸ Sometimes the root is itself the *nominative*.

^a That is, *t* or *d*.

^b EXAMPLES.—From *ped-es* we get *ped-s=pes* [by (1) a]: from *fruct-is*, *frutic=frutis=frutex*: *civitāt-em*, *civillat-s*, *civillās*: *animantem*, *animant-s*, *animans*: *elephant-is*, *elēphant-s*, *elēphas* [(1) b]. By (2) *longitudin-em*, *longitudi*, *longitudo*; *farris*, *farr*, *far*: *felle*, *fell*, *fel*. By (3) *nubem*, *nub-es*; *reti*, *ret-e*. By (4) *latēr-is*, *latūs*; *corpōr-is*, *corpūs*; *capit-is*, *capūt*.

71. 'Not' with *imperatives* is *nē*,
A 'non' is hateful then to see.

Crabrōnes *nē* *irrita*.

Hornets do-not irritate (Do not irritate hornets.)

72. VOCABULARY 12. (76.)

Wasp, vespa.
To irritate, irritāre.

Exercise 12.

[The 'do' before 'not' is only the *auxiliary* verb belonging to the following verb.]

73. Do not irritate wasps. He has *unwillingly* irritated a wasp. The boys will irritate the wasps. Do not pull-down the house. Do not chastise the slave. The boys will lose *some time*⁴. The figure will have *no stability*⁴. Do not break your word. Wise (men) will condemn avarice. The boys will hear a voice.


74. [Obs. The 'do' of the *imperative* must be put before 'not'; just as if 'nē' were to be translated 'do not'.]

Patriæ tuæ leges *nē* *viola*. Veram anīmi * magnitudīnem laudābunt. *Christiāni est*⁷, fidem suam servāre. Turpe est, patriæ suæ leges violāre.

Lesson 13.

On the perfect of verbs whose root ends in a k sound (in c, g, or qu).

75. The common way is, to add *s* to the root of the present; remembering that,

 Any *k* sound with *s* = ° *x*. [or, *x* = *cs* or *gs*.]

Thus from *cing-ēre*, *tēg-ēre*, *dic-ēre*, *coqu-ēre*^d, we get for the roots of the perfect,

(cing-s)	(teg-s)	(dic-s)	(coqu-s)
<i>cinx</i> ,	<i>tex</i> ,	<i>dix</i> ,	<i>cox</i> .

* Observe the place of the governed genitive, between the adjective and substantive.

^c This mark means 'equals.'

^d Qu = *kw*; pronounce *cokwēre*.

76. VOCABULARY 13. (83.)

To surround,	cing-ĕre (<i>cincture</i>).
To cover,	teg-ĕre (<i>pro-tect</i>).
To say,	dic-ĕre (<i>diction</i>).
To cook ; bake ; ripen,	coqu-ĕre (<i>de-coction</i>).
Head,	capĭt, G. capĭtis (<i>capital city</i>).
Fault,	culpa (<i>culpable</i>).
Lie,	mendācium (<i>mendacious</i>).
Cloak,	pallium (<i>to palliate an offence ; i.e. to cloak it</i>).
Food,	cibus.
The sun,	sol, sōlis, <i>m.</i> (<i>the solar rays</i>).
To fill,	complĕre (<i>complement of men</i>).
All,	{ omnis : cunctus (<i>the latter word means</i> { 'all taken together').
To illuminate,	illustrāre (<i>illustrate</i>).
Light,	lux, lūcis (<i>lucid</i>).
River,	flūmen, flumĭnis. <i>What gender ?</i>
Assumed-appearance ; pretence,	} simulatio, G. simulatiōnis (<i>dis-simulation</i> .)
Whole,	{ totus, <i>a, um</i> : but G. <i>totius</i> , D. <i>toti</i> . In other cases, regular.

77. Sol cuncta suā luce illustrat.
The sun all (things) with his light illuminates.

78. The thing with which is put in the ablative.

'Thing,' 'things' are often untranslated : the adjective must be put in the neuter.

Exercise 13.

79. He surrounds his head with a garland. He had surrounded the city with a wall. It is disgraceful to cover a fault with a lie. The slave had covered his master's body with a cloak. The boy had said nothing. The girl had cooked the food. Do not cover (your) fault with a lie. The slave has said many (things). The sun fills all (things) with its light.

80. Sol cuncta suā luce illustravĕrat. Christiāni non est, mendacio culpam tegĕre. Puĕri dixĕrunt. Flumen urbem cingit. Totam hiĕmem¹²⁾ ursus in antro dormiĕbat. Amĭcus amĭci corpus suo pallio tegĕbat. Summam prudentiam simulatiōne stultitiæ texĕrat.

Lesson 14.

On finding the root of the perfect for verbs whose root ends in a *t* sound (*d* or *t*).

81. Here too the root of the perfect is generally got from the root of the present by adding *s*.

The *t* sound must be thrown away before this *s*, and the preceding vowel, *if short*, made long.

Claud-o,	claud-s,	claus.
Divid-o,	divid-s,	divis.

82. The remaining cases of the plural.

In the plur. the *dative* and *ablative* are alike.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Dat. }	is, ibūs, ēbūs.	(In the <i>fourth</i> it is some-
Abl. }		times ūbus.)

83. VOCABULARY 14. (92.)

To divide, divid-ēre.

Part, pars, partis. Gender ?

Three, tres, *neut.* tria (declined regularly : gen. *ium*).

Hand, manus, G. ūs, f. (*manual* labour).

A man, vir,* G. viri (declined like a noun of second).

Greatest, { summus ; properly '*highest*,' but the general word for
{ '*greatest*,' when *qualities* are spoken of.

To accuse, accusāre.

Theft, furtum (*furtive*).

Bribery, ambŭtus, G. ūs.

To acquit, absolvere (*absolve* ; *absolution*).

Treachery, proditio, G. ōnis.

To death, may be translated by captis.

84.	Puer	eximiā	pulchritudinē.
	A boy	of singular	beauty.

* *Homo*, G. *homīnis*, and *vir* are both '*man*:' but *homo* is '*man*' as opposed to *other animals* ; that is, '*a human being*:' whereas '*vir*' is '*man*' as opposed to '*woman*.'

When '*men*' means '*human beings*,' '*men*' generally (including *both sexes*), it should be translated by *homīnes*.

When '*man*' is used *contemptuously*, it should also be translated by '*homo*,' because that word says nothing better of a person than that he is a *human being*.

When '*man*' is used *respectfully*, with any praise, &c., it should be translated by '*vir*,' because *man* is *superior* to *woman*.

Caium	proditionis ^e	accūsant.
Caius	of treachery	they accuse.

OBS. Where we *describe* a person or thing by a *substantive and adjective* governed by 'of,' the Romans used either the *genitive* or the *ablative*.

85. (Eng.) To condemn a person *to death*.
 (Lat.) To condemn a person *of the head*^f (*capitis*).

Exercise 14.

86. The slave has shut the gates of the city. BALBUS had divided all (the things) into three parts. He will divide all (*neut. plur.*) into three parts with his (own) hand. Do not divide the food. BALBUS, a man *of the greatest virtue*, has praised the fidelity of the slave. The sun was illuminating all (things) with his light. He will accuse BALBUS of theft.

87. CAIUS, vir summo ingenio, Romæ¹¹⁾ vivit. BALBUS ambītūs accusavērant. Quantum cibi⁴ amittunt! BALBUS proditiōnis absolvēt. Balbus capitis damnābunt. Hiēme^{9, b)} ursi in antris dormiunt. Triennium^{9, c)} Romæ manēbit.

Lesson 15.

Root of the perfect with lengthened (and often changed) vowel.

88. Other verbs form the root of the perfect by *lengthening the vowel* of the present: as *ēd-ēre, ēd.*

89. If the vowel of the present is *ā*, the root of the perf. will have *ē*. Thus *cāp-ere, cēp.*

^e ~~que~~ Verbs of *accusing, acquitting, and condemning*, take a *genitive* of the *charge*.

As transitive verbs they, of course, take an *accusative* of the person accused.

^f We may suppose that it was originally 'to condemn a person *to the loss of the head*,' or rather 'to a *punishment of the head*.'

90. Several of these verbs drop an *n* or *m* before the final mute.

Thus frang-ĕre,	frāg,	frēg.	(break.)
rump-ĕre,	rup,	rūp.	(burst.)
vinc-ĕre,	vic,	vīc.	(conquer.)

91. ¶ After a verb of *buying*, 'for' may be considered a *sign* of the ablative.

That is to say, 'for' is to be untranslated; and the noun that expresses *the price*, put in the ablative.

92. VOCABULARY 15. (101.)

A Gaul,	Gallus, G. i.
Colour,	color, G. colōria. Gender ?
The arm,	brāchium.
An estate,	fundus.
Large,	grandis.
Immense; huge,	ingens, G. ingentis.
Sum-of-money,	pecūnia (<i>pecuniary</i>).
Conquered,	victus, a, um (<i>victory</i> , &c.).
To dwell,	habītāre (<i>habitation</i>).
To reign,	regnāre.
Sardis, or Sardes,	Sardes (a <i>plural</i> noun), G. Sardium, &c.
Thebes,	Thēbæ, G. Thebārum : <i>plur.</i> noun.
Victory,	victōria.
Nightingale,	luscīnia.
Much,	multus.
To flourish,	florēre, R. & floru.
Often,	sæpe.
Peace,	pax, pācis (<i>pacific</i>).

93. Spem pretio non emo.
Hope for a price I do not buy.

Exercise 15.

[In what case is the price for which put ?]

94. He has bought the estate *for* a large sum-of-money. *The conquered* often buy peace for an immense sum of money. He had dwelt *many years* at Athens ¹¹. CRÆSUS reigned at Sardes. He has bought a victory *with* ^h much blood. He will have

g OBS. R. means 'root of *present*;' and R. 'root of *perfect*.'

^h That is, 'for' much blood.

dwelt *many years* ¹²⁾ *at Rome*. The nightingale changes (her) colour *in the autumn* ¹³⁾. *It* is impious, not to love (one's) parents. CAIUS had broken his arm. CÆSAR has conquered the Gauls.

95. [When is the place *where* put in the *gen.* ? when in the *abl.* ?]

Thebis PINDĀRUS floruit. EPICŪRUS dolōrem *nihilī* duxit¹. *Multos annos* Romæ habitavērant. Impium est, leges patriæ violāre. *Invitus* legem violāvit. *Inviti* leges violavissent.

Lesson 16.

96. Since, in the *third* conjugation, both the *present* and the *perfect* have their third person in '*it*,' it is well to learn how to distinguish a third person of the *perfect* from a third person of the *present*.

97. a) If '*it*' has *s* or *x* before it, the tense is the *perfect*.

b) If '*it*' has *u* or *v* before it, and the word is of more than two syllables, the tense is very likely to be the *perfect* ^k.

c) If the two first consonants of the root are *the same*, the tense is the *perfect*.

(Thus '*tetendit*' is the *perfect*.)

d) If the root is of one syllable and has a *long vowel*, the tense is *very often* the *perfect*.

98. Personal Pronouns.

	N.	G.	D.	Ac.Ab.	N.A.	G.	D.Abl.
<i>I</i>	ēgo,	meī,	mīhi,	mē,	nōs,	nostrum or nostri,	nōbīs,
<i>Thou</i>	tū,	tuī,	tībi,	tē,	vōs,	vestrum or vestri,	vōbīs,
<i>Him, her, it,</i>	} (none) suī, sibi, eē,				(Plural the same as the singular.)		
<i>Them</i> ¹ ,							

Myself; thyself; himself, herself, itself; themselves, are also expressed (respectively) by these pronouns.

99. 'He gave *him* a book,' means 'he gave a book
to *him*.'

'He is like *him*.' — 'he is like to *him*.'

ⁱ Duxit = duc-sit, from ducere.

^k This is *certain*, in the case of *āv-it*, *īv-it*. But *arguit*, *congruit*, *imbuit*, *stātuī*, &c., are of the *present*.

¹ *Him, her, it, them*, are not translated by *sui*, &c., unless they stand for the *same person* or *thing* that the *nominative* (or other *principal noun*) of the sentence stands for.

100. After verbs of *giving, paying, costing, &c.* put in 'to' before one of the *accusatives*, and translate it by the *dative*.

Adjectives of *likeness* take the *dative*^m after them.

This means, that what seems the *accusative* after 'like' must be translated into Latin by the *dative*.

101. VOCABULARY 16. (107.)

	R. R.
To give,	{ d-äre, däd. (This verb has ä in the last syll. but one.)
To sell,	vend-äre, vendäd.
To stand ; cost,	st-äre, stët (<i>station</i>).
Prison,	carcer, G. äris (<i>incarcerate</i>).
Gold,	aurum.
Silver,	argentum.
Blood,	sanguis, sanguinis, <i>mas.</i> (<i>sanguinary</i>).
Roman,	Romänus.
Beast,	bellua (<i>of large beasts ; elephants, whales, &c.</i>)
Chain,	vinculum.

102. Isocrätes orätorⁿ unam oratiönem
Isocrates the orator one oration

viginti talentis vendidit.
for twenty talents sold.

(The orator Isocrates sold one oration for twenty talents.)

Exercise 16.

103. The Hippopotämus^o, a great beast, dwells in the Nile^p. Caius, a wicked man (83, note), will sell his country for gold. He has sold his country for gold. *How much*⁴ silver had he given his slave?

^m But often the *genitive*. 'Similis mei' means, he is like me in character ; 'similis mihi,' that he is like me in face.

ⁿ When two nouns are spoken of the *same thing*, the second is put in the *same case* as the first.

The second is then said to be 'in apposition' to the first.—Hence 'apposition' is when the *second noun* is a *name*, or *title*, or *description* of the preceding one.

^o Hippopotämus.

^p Nilus.

Victory cost (100) the Romans much blood¹. Do not sell your honour for gold. It is *the part*² of a Christian to *think little of*³ gold and silver. BALBUS had burst the chains of his prison.

104. Improbōrum est⁷, patriam auro vendēre. Anīmus carcēris sui vincūla rumpēbat. Fidem suam auro vendidērunt. Turpe est, fidem suam auro vendēre. *Quantum tibi argenti*⁴ dedērat *?


Lesson 17.

Tenses of the verb 'esse,' to be.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
105. Present,	est,	sunt.
Imperfect,	ērāt.	
Future,	ērīt,	ērunt.

Root of perfect *fu*; and therefore the tenses with root of perfect formed regularly, *fuit*, *fuerat*, *fuērit*, *fuisse*.

106. The verb '*to be*' takes a nominative (of either a *substantive* or an *adjective*) after it.

 An adjective *after* the verb, agrees with the nominative *before* the verb.


107. VOCABULARY 17. (112.)

Happy,	{ <i>felix</i> ¹ , G. <i>felicitas</i> (<i>felicity</i>). <i>beātus</i> (the <i>beatitudes</i>).
Contented,	<i>contentus</i> ² ; governs the <i>abl.</i>
Worthy,	<i>dignus</i> ³ (<i>dignity</i>).
Unworthy,	<i>indignus</i> ³ (<i>indignity</i>).

¹ Remember that the *blood* was the *price* paid.

* Remember that in a *question*, the auxiliary verb stands before the nominative case.

¹ *Beātus* relates more to *true*, *inward* happiness than *felix*; which means *successful in one's undertakings*, &c.

²  *Dignus*, *indignus*, *præditus*, *contentus*, *fretus*, *liber*, &c. govern the ablative.

That is, the *abl.* follows them without a preposition: so that the English '*with*,' '*from*,' &c., must not be translated after them.

Endued,	prædītus [*] .
Relying on,	frētus [*] .
Strength,	vires, G. virium, &c. Plural of <i>vis</i> .
Little,	parvum; <i>neut. adj.</i> used as a substantive.
Free,	liber ^s , libera, liberum (<i>liberty</i>).
Never,	nunquam.

108. Terra est rotunda.
The earth is round.
 (*Rotunda* nom. fem. to agree with *terra*.)
 Plurimæ stellæ soles sunt.
Very many stars suns are (are suns).


Exercise 17.

109. No one is always happy. The avaricious (man) will never be contented. CAIUS, a man (83) endued with the greatest virtue, praised my fidelity. CAIUS is not free from blame. BALBUS, a man unworthy of life, does *no good*[†] (thing). BALBUS, relying on his strength, will burst the chains of his prison.

110. (What does *luce* come from?)

Virtus parvo contenta est. Quam multi indigni luce sunt! CAIUS, homo vitâ indignus, patriam auro vendidit. Patris mei servus laude dignus est.

Lesson 18.

111.  The compounds of *esse* (except *posse*) govern the dative.

112. VOCABULARY 18. (124.)
 (Compounds of *esse*; governing the *dative*.)

R.

To do good; to be serviceable,	prod-esse [†] , profu.
To be prejudicial,	ob-esse [†] , obfu.
To be engaged in,	inter-esse [†] , interfu.

^{*} See note * in preceding page.

[†] These forms follow the conjugation of *esse* exactly: but *prodesse* drops its *d* before those tenses of *esse* that begin with a consonant. Thus *pro-sunt*; not *prod-sunt*.

Very many,	plurīmi, æ, ð (plural).
As many as possible,	quam ^u plurīmi, æ, a.
The greatest possible,	} quam ^u maxīmus, a, um.
————— <i>he can, or could,</i>	
To raise (forces),	compārāre.
Forces,	copiæ, ārum, plur.
State,	civī-tas, G. tātis.
Battle,	prœlium.
Anger,	ira.
Human,	humānus.
Race,	{ genūs, G. genēris (<i>generic</i>). What gender?

Exercise 18.

113. BALBUS was engaged-in the battle. *It is the part of a Christian¹ to do-good-to as many as possible.* Cæsar raises the *greatest forces he can.* Anger has cost the human race much blood. Anger has often been prejudicial to states. Very many men are unworthy of life. The Christian will do-good to *as many as possible.*

114. CÆSAR *quam maxīmas* copias comparavērat. CAIUS, vir summo ingenio prædītus, Romæ habitat. Servus meus prœlio interfuit. Fides plurīmis pro-
fuit.

Lesson 19.

Subjunctive Verb.

115.	1.	2.	3.	4.	} The third plural is formed regu- larly from all these forms by the insertion of an <i>n</i> before the <i>t</i> .
PRESENT (R. ^v)	ēt,	ēāt,	āt,	īāt.	
IMPERFECT (R.)	ārēt,	ērēt,	ērēt,	īrēt*.	
Perfect (R. ^v)	ērīt.				
Pluperfect (R.)	isset.				

^u How *quam* gives the meaning of 'as possible' to a superlative, is explained in the 'Differences of idiom,' number 9.

^v R. means *with root of present.*

R: ——— root of perfect.

* Obs. The 3rd sing. of the *imperfect subjunctive* may be formed from the *infinitive* by adding *t*.

Exercise 19.

116. *Write down*: That ^w he may shut. He would have shut. He would sleep. That he might irritate. That he may hear. That he may break. He may have broken. He would have burst. He would have divided.

117. *Construe*: Floreat. Florēret. Floruisset. Profuisset. Irritet. Irritavisset. Divisisset. Cingēret. Cingat.

Lesson 20.

118. To find the root of the *present* from the root of the *perfect*, we must remember how the root of the perfect was formed.

a) Thus if *āv*, *iv*, *u* precede 'it' or any other termination of the tenses that have the root of the *perfect*, we get the root of the present by throwing them away. But sometimes *u* is to be retained. See 97, k.

b) We must remember that *x* is made up of *cs*, or *gs*, or *qus*: and therefore the root of the *present* ends in *c*, *g*, or *qu*.

[Thus the root of the present from *duxi* is *duc*.

texi is *teg*.

cori is *coqu*.]

c) We must remember that *ps* may be made up of *bs*: so that the root of the present may end in *b*; not necessarily in *p*.

(scrips-it = scrib-sit: R. scrib.)

d) Sometimes an *n* or *m* must be inserted before the final mute, to give the root of the present.


(vinc-it; R. vinc: rūp-it; R. rump.)

e) Sometimes *ē* must be turned into *ā*, to get the root of the present.

(jēc-it; R. jāc.)

f) Before *s*, a *d* has often been thrown away.

(clausi = claud-si; R. claud.)

119.  **OBS.** The infinitive in English often expresses a *purpose*: but the infinitive in Latin *never* does.

(Eng.) I am come to see you.

(Lat.) I am come that I may see you.

^w 'Ut' is 'that.'

(Eng.) I came to see you.
(Lat.) I came that I might see you.

120. The English infin. expressing a *purpose* may be translated by 'ut' with the subjunctive.

121. The *imperfect* subjunctive must be used, when the verb is of a *past* tense^x: the *present* follows the other tenses.

122. The 'perfect with have' (which denotes that something *has been done* in a *present* time) is considered a *present* tense, and followed by the *present* subjunctive *y*.

123. Oss. Neuter verbs of motion form their perfect definite act. with 'am:' so that 'He is come' = 'He has come,' and is followed by *pres. subjunctive* ^z.

124. VOCABULARY 19. (129.)

	R.	R.
To eat,	ĕd-ĕre, ĕd (88)	(edible).
To come,	vĕn-ĭre, vĕn (88)	(ad-vent).
To learn,	disc-ĕre, dĭdic * (97, c).	
To read,	lĕg-ere, lĕg (88).	
Girl,	puella.	

125. Vĕnit ut portas claudat.
He is coming that the gates he may shut.
(— to shut the gates.)
- Vĕnit ut portas claudĕret.
He came that the gates he might shut.
(He came to shut the gates.)
- Vĕnit ut portas claudat.
He is come that the gates he may shut.
(He is come to shut the gates.)

Exercise 20.

[What tense is 'he was come?' 123, z.]

126. He will come to surround the boy's head with a garland. He was come to surround the girl's head

^x That is, of the *imperfect*, *perfect*, or *pluperfect*.

^y It is just so in English:

I write, or am writing,	} that I may, &c.
I shall write,	
I have written,	
I was writing,	
I wrote,	} that I might, &c.
I had written,	

^z So too 'was come' is the pluperf.

* The syllable prefixed is called a *reduplication*.

with a garland. He came *to irritate* the wasps. They were come *to pull-down* Sulla's house. He *was come* to give me an estate. They had come *to condemn* me to death^a. Do not shut the gate. He was come *to raise the greatest forces he could*^b.

127. [OBS. The *subjunctive present*, standing in the *principal* sentence, is to be translated by 'let him,' &c. or sometimes as a wish, 'may he^a,' &c.

Veniat, 'let him come:' or, 'may he come.'

Veniat Caius, 'let Caius come.']

Veniat servus, *ut portas urbis claudat*. Vēnit^b, *ut quam maximas*^a copias compāret. Lēgit, *ut discat*. Edit, *ut vivat*. Edit, *ut vivēret*. Non edunt *ut vivant*, sed vivunt *ut edant*. Romæ plurīmi vivunt *ut edant*.

Lesson 21.

128. After 'such,' 'so,' 'of such a kind,' &c. 'that' must be translated by 'ut,' and the verb after 'that' must be in the *subjunctive* in Latin, though in English it is in the *indicative*.

129. VOCABULARY 20. (138.)

So great,	tantus.
Mountain,	mons, montis, <i>mas</i> .
Highest,	summus (<i>summit</i>).
Top of,	summus, {
Middle, or midst of,	medius, { <i>in agreement with their subst.</i>
Snow,	nix, nīvis. Gender ?
Alps,	Alpes, Alpium, &c.
Cold,	frīg-ūs, ōris (<i>frigid</i>). Gender ?
Not-yet,	nondum.
Fish,	piscis, G. piscis, <i>mas</i> . (<i>piscatory</i> .)
Pavement,	pavīmentum.
Wine,	vinum (<i>vinous fermentation</i>).

^a It is *not* to be construed by 'he *can* come' or 'he *may* come.'

^b OBS. When the *present subjunctive* follows a *perfect*, the *perfect* must be translated by 'has,' or, if it is a verb of motion, by 'is,' because the use of the present proves it to be the *perfect definite*. See 122.

To swim,
To melt,

natāre.
liqueſc-ĕre, licu (*liquid*).

130. In summis Alpibus tantum est frigus,
On the top of the Alps so-great is the cold,
ut nix ibi nunquam liqueſcat.
that the snow there never melts.

131. (Eng.) On the top of the mountain.
(Lat.) On the mountain highest. (In summo monte.)
(Eng.) In the middle (or midst) of the waters.
(Lat.) In the middle waters. (In mediis aquis.)

Exercise 21.

132. On the top of the mountain¹¹ the snow never melts. On the top of the Alps the snows never melt. The cold is so-great, that the snow is not-yet melted^c. The fish is swimming in the middle of the water. Boys swim on the top of the waters. The pavement is swimming with wine. Let the slave come^d.

133. (Obs. *Ut* with the *subj.* may be translated by the infinitive.)

In summis montibus tantum erat frigus, ut nix ibi nunquam liqueſcĕret. Vēnit ut patriam auro vendat. Imprōbi homīnes patriam auro vendidērunt. In summo monte tantum est frigus, ut nix ibi nondum licuĕrit^e.

Lesson 22.

134. Subjunctive of *esse*.

Present, sit.—Imperfect, esset. (Fuĕrit, fuisset, regular from *fu*.)

135. The verb 'can,' 'am able,' is made up of an old adjective 'potis' meaning 'able' and the verb 'to be:' but the two words were run together into *one* with some change.

^c 'Is melted,' like 'is come,' is the *perf. active*.

^d The *third person* of the *present subjunctive* is used as an *imperative*.

^e What was said of the *present* and *imperfect subjunctive*, may be extended to the *perfect* and *pluperfect*.

~~§~~ The *imperfect* and *pluperfect* of the subjunctive are the regular attendants of the *past tenses* of the indicative.

136. To get the third persons of 'to be able' from 'to be.'

Place *pot* before the *third* persons of *to be*; throwing away the *f* from those that begin with that letter; and change *t* into *s* before another *s*, shortening *potest* into *poss*. We thus get (from the forms in 105), *potest*, *possunt*: *poterat*; *poterit*, *poterunt*; and *potu* (for *potu*) for the root of the perfect.

The subjunctive will be *possit*, *posset*, &c. Infin. *posse*.

137. Some verbs whose root ends in a *k* sound, throw away the *k* sound before *s*:

sparg-ěre, spars.

merg-ěre, mers.

138. VOCABULARY 21. (149.)

Nest,	nīdus.
Bird,	avis, <i>G.</i> avis (<i>aviary</i>).
Seed,	sēmen, seminis (<i>disseminate</i>). <i>Gender?</i>
Dangerous,	pericul-ōsus *.
Danger,	pericūlum (<i>peril</i>).
	R. R.
To plunge into (<i>trans.</i>),	immerg-ěre, immers (<i>immerse</i>).
Scatter,	sparg-ěre, spars.
To build (of a nest),	con-stru-ěre, con-strux [†] (<i>construct</i>).

139. Nonne scribit? *Is not he writing?*
 Scribitne Caius? *Is Caius writing?*
 Num scribit Caius? *Is Caius writing?* (No.)

140. OBS. 'Num' is used when the answer 'not' is expected; so that 'num scribit Caius?' means, 'Caius is not writing, is he?'

Exercise 22.

141. When the answer 'no' is expected, it will be added thus:
 [No.]

The 'to' of the infin. is omitted after *can*, *may*, *might*, &c., and *see*, *hear*, *feel*, *bid*, *dare*, *make* &c.

Does he live to eat? [No.] Does not he eat to live? The husbandman has scattered seeds. Have not the husbandmen scattered seeds? He has plunged the body into *the middle of the waters*. Let fish swim

* Adjectives in *ōsus* mean *full of* what the substantive they are derived from denotes.

[†] This seems a very irregular perfect: probably the verb was *struv-ěre* originally.

‡ Hence the verb that follows *can*, *could*, &c. is in the *infinitive* mood.

in the *midst of the waters*. They are come ³⁰⁾ to condemn ³¹⁾ you to death ³²⁾. Can he swim in the *middle of the waters* ¹⁰⁾? [No.]

142. In construing, omit the *nē* or *num*, but make the sentence a question.

In a question, the *auxiliary verb* must stand before the *nominative case*; and the forms '*do—does*,' '*did*,' must be used for the present and perfect respectively. (The perfect definite must still be translated by *have, has*.)

CAIUS se in flumen immersit. Galli manus in aquam immerserant. Periculōsum est, hiēme ¹²⁾ se in flumen immergēre. Puer se in flumen immergat ³⁰⁾. *Agricolārum est* ⁷⁾ semina auctumno ^{9, b)} spargēre. Nonnē in *summis Alpibus* tantum est frigus, ut nix ibi nunquam liquescat? Avis in *summā quercu* nidum construxerat. Scripsitnē CAIUS?

Lesson 23.

Root of supine.

143. There are two *stū-pines* in Latin: an *active supine* in *um*, and a *passive supine* in *u*.

144. ☞ The supine in *um* follows verbs of *motion* to express the *purpose*: it must be Englished by the *present infinitive active* (*amātum, to love*).

145. The supine in *u* follows some *adjectives*, and is Englished by the *present infinitive passive*.

(But it may be Englished by the *infn. act.* when that gives better English ^{h)}.)

These forms very seldom occur: but they are given in grammars and dictionaries, because two of the participles are formed from the *root of the supine* ¹⁾.

146. The root of the supine (which will be marked by *r.*) ends in *t*; sometimes in *s*.

^h See 151.

¹ It would be far better to give the *root of the supine*, than a fictitious form.

Exercise 23.

152. The hens *go to roost* in the evening. The boy had gone a hunting. CÆSAR has sent the fourth legion *to forage*. Has not CÆSAR sent the fourth legion *to fetch water*? Are not the boys gone ^m a hunting? CÆSAR has not-yet returned to Rome ^m. Cæsar had returned from GENEVA to Rome. BALBUS will go-away in the evening.

[Form the supine in u from aud-īre (146): fac-ĕre (147).]

153. Nonnē cubitum eunt gallinæ vespēri? Timīda avis *in summā quercu* nidum construēbat. PLATO TARENTUM vēnit. Servum Athēnas misērat. Caium Athēnas mittat ³⁰. Jucundum est auditu. Difficile est factu (151).

Lesson 24.

PARTICIPLES.

Active.

1. 2. 3. 4.

154. Present (R.) ans, ens, ens, iens.

Perfect (none).

Future (r.) ūrus.

Passive.

Perfect (r.) us.

Future (or 'participle of necessity'; R.)

1. 2. 3. 4.

andus, endus, endus, iendus.

^m ~~qu~~ After a verb of motion, 'to' is never a sign of the *dative*, but is to be translated by *ad*.

But 'ad' is omitted before the names of *towns* and *small islands*.

When the place is a *town* or *small island*, the place *to which* is put in the accusative; the place *from which*, in the ablative.

155. The participle in *ns* answers to the English participle in *ing*.
The participle in *us* answers to the English participle in *ed*,
en, *t*, &c.

The participle in *dus* must be translated by the *present infinitive passive*, as used with a substantive. (A termination *to be desired*: a crime *to be abhorred*.)

The participle in *rus* must be translated by 'about to (write);' or, 'going to (write).'

Exercise ⁿ 24.

156. Loving. Surrounding. Being surrounded.
Being broken. (A stick) to be broken. About to break. Dwelling. Living. To be dwelt in. About to dwell. Going to break. About to scatter.

157. Immersūrus. Porta claudenda. Semīna spargenda. Agricōla sparsūrus semīna. Violatūrus legem. Claudens portas. Porta clausa. Semīna sparsa.

158. VOCABULARY 23. (168.)

(Words that are construed like *proper names of towns*.)

On the ground,	hūmi.
At home,	dōmi, fem.
At my house,	dōmi meæ (at his own house, <i>domi suæ</i>).
On service; in the field,	militiæ.
Home,	dōmum (after verbs of <i>motion</i>).
From home,	dōmo.
In the country,	rūri, <i>abl.</i> (or, <i>rure</i>).
Into the country,	rūs (<i>neut. acc.</i>).
From the country,	rūre.

Both ° (<i>adv.</i>),	et; properly <i>and</i> .
Neither,	neque, or nec, } <i>neque</i> is rather to be
Nor,	neque, or nec, } <i>preferred</i> before a vowel.
To sing,	can-ēre (<i>R. cēcīn</i> ; <i>r. cant</i>).

Lesson 25.

159. (*Eng.*) Cæsar *having conquered* his enemies, &c.
(*Lat.*) Cæsar, *when he had conquered* his enemies, &c.
(or) Cæsar, his enemies *being conquered*, &c.


ⁿ First find root of supine (1) by adding *t* to *cing*, *frag* (see 90 and 148); (2) by adding *s* to *merg* (see 148), *sparg*, *claud* (see 148); and (3) from the roots of *viol-āre*, *habit-āre* (see 146).

° Thus instead of 'both Caius *and* Balbus,' the Romans said 'and Caius *and* Balbus' (*et Caius et Balbus*).


(a) Cæsar, *quum vicisset* hostes, &c.

(b) (or) Cæsar, *victis hostibus*, &c.

160. A substantive and participle are said to be put *absolutely*, when they are not governed by the verb, or any other word in the sentence.

 In Latin, words put *absolutely* are in the *ablative*.

(This construction is called the *ablative absolute*.)

161. OBS.  The want of a participle for the perfect active is supplied by the *ablative absolute*, or by *quum* (*when*) with the *perfect* or *pluperfect* subjunctive. The *perfect* subjunctive must be used, if the other verb is in the *present* tense.

Exercise 25.

162. BALBUS, *having crowned*^p the boy's head with a garland, went away. The slave, *having shut*^q the gate of the city, is going to bed^r. CÆSAR *having conquered* his enemies (159 (b)) will return to Rome. The leaves are falling-down *on the ground*. CÆSAR is remaining at his-own house. BALBUS was with me^r both at home and on-service. BALBUS had lived *many years* in the country.

163. (What is *mecum* made up of?)

BALBUS, *quum* manus in aquam *immersisset*, abiit. Folia nondum decidērant. Puer Romam mittendus est. BALBUS nec^s domi nec militiæ *mecum* fuit. CAIUS rus ex urbe evolavērit. CAIUS nondum rure rediit. Et CÆSAR et BALBUS Romam rediērunt.

^p Translate by 'when he had crowned.'

^q Translate by 'the gate of the city being shut.'

^r OBS. *Cum*, 'with,' is written *after*, and *joined to*, the *ablatives* of the personal pronouns (*mēcum*, *tēcum*, *nobiscum*, &c. not *cum me* nor *me cum*).

^s In construing two *nec*'s or *neque*'s, it is often better to borrow a 'not' from them for the verb, and then to construe them by *either—or* instead of *neither—nor*.

Thus, 'he was with me *neither* yesterday *nor* the day before,' would become 'he was not with me *either* yesterday *or* the day before.'

164. Observe : in construing an *ablative absolute*, the substantive must be placed first *without a preposition*, and the participle (if the Latin participle is that of the *perf. pass.*) is to be that compounded with '*being*.'

But having so translated it, you may turn the *participle* into that of the *perf. act.* (with '*having*') governing the substantive, whenever this change improves your sentence without altering its meaning.

Fracto puëri brachio, abit. ALEXANDER, victo DARIO, rediit. Avis, constructo in *summâ quercu* nido, canit. *Violâtis patriæ legibus*, vitâ²⁴) indignus est. *Fundo* in tres partes *diviso*, redit TARENTUM.

Lesson 26.

Gerunds.

165. The *Gerunds* in *di* are formed from the root of the present, and end in

1.	2.	3.	4.
andi,	endi,	endi,	iendi.

(Hence they are always like the *gen.* of the *participle* in *us*.)

166. The gerund is translated by the '*participial substantive*' in '*ing*.'

☞ When what is in *form* the participle in *ing*, governs or is governed, but has nothing to agree with, it is the *participial substantive*.

167. The *gerund* is a *verbal substantive* of the neuter gender, but must borrow the infinitive mood for its *nominative* ; it has no plural.

N. (Occidère, *killing*.)
 G. Occidendi, *of killing*.
 D. Occidendo, *to or for killing*.
 Acc. { (Occidère, *killing*.)
 { (ad) Occidendum, *to or for killing*.
 Abl. Occidendo, *by killing*.

} The Gerund governs
 a noun ; in the *same*
case, of course, as
 the verb it comes
 from.

168. VOCABULARY 24. (175.)

Frugality,	parsimonia (<i>parsimony</i>).
Science,	scientia.
Superfluous ; unnecessary,	supervacuus (from <i>super</i> , above ; <i>vacuus</i> , empty).

Expense,	sumptus, G. ūs (<i>sumptuary laws</i>).
Nature,	natura.
Desirous,	cupīdus.
New,	novus (<i>novelty</i>).
Art,	ars, G. artis.
Skilful (in),	perītus (governs <i>gen.</i>)
Horse,	equus, i (<i>equerry</i>).
Character,	mōres, G. morum, pl. (<i>morals</i>).
To see,	vīd-ēre, vīd, vīs (<i>visible</i>).
	R. r.
To discover ; show,	de-tēg-ēre, tex, tect (<i>de-TECT</i>).
To play,	lūd-ēre, lūs, lūs (<i>de-LUDE</i>).
To teach,	doc-ēre, docu, doct (<i>doctor</i>).
To tame ; master,	dōm-āre, dōmu, domīt (<i>in-dom-itable</i>).
169. (Eng.)	Whilst they are playing.
(Lat.)	During playing (<i>inter ludendum</i>).

Exercise 26.

170. Economy is the science of *avoiding* unnecessary expenses. Man is by nature desirous^t of seeing and hearing new (things). BALBUS is skilful in *mastering* a horse. He is come to *master*³⁰ the horse. The character of boys discovers itself *whilst they are playing*. He learns by teaching. *How much pleasure*⁴ is (there) in learning.

171. Nonnē potest docendo discēre? Cupīdi sunt docendi. *Sapientis est*⁷ supervacuos sumptus vitāre. Discat³⁰ puer, supervacuos sumptus vitāre. Abeat *Romam*. Discat, ut docēre possit. *Quantum temporis*⁴ ludendo amisērunt!

Lesson 27.

Participle in dus.

172. Instead of a gerund governing its case, we may use a *participle in dus* agreeing with it.

^t Adjectives signifying *desire, knowledge, recollection, &c.* (or their opposites) govern the *genitive*.

173. Thus (*Eng.*) The intention of writing a letter.
 (*Lat.*) Consilium scribendi epistolam.
 (or,) Consilium scribendæ^u epistolæ.

174. Thus then, '*epistōla scribenda*' may be declined throughout.

Sing.

- N. Epistōla scribenda, a letter to be written.
 G. epistolæ scribendæ, of writing a letter.
 D. epistolæ scribendæ, to or for writing a letter.
 Acc. (ad) epistolam scribendam, to write a letter (or, for writing a letter).

Abl. epistolâ scribendâ, by writing a letter.

Plur.

- N. epistolæ scribendæ, letters to be written.
 G. epistolârûm scribendârûm, of writing letters.
 D. epistolis scribendis, to or for writing letters.
 Acc. (ad) epistolas scribendas, to write letters (or, for writing letters).

Abl. epistolis scribendis, by writing letters.

175. VOCABULARY 25. (181.)

[The forms following a verb are *R.* and *r.*]

Book,	liber, libri (<i>library</i>).
Very fond,	studiōsus.
Plato,	Plato, G. Platōnis.
To retain,	re-tīn-ēre, rētīnu, retent (<i>retentive</i>) (re, back; tenēre, hold).
Barbarous,	barbārus.
Custom,	consuetūd-o, G. ūnis. Gender?
To sacrifice v,	im-mōlāre (immolate).
Fonder,	cupidi-or, G. ōris.
To buy,	ēm-ēre, ēm, empt.
To snatch; seize w,	arrīpēre, arripu, arrept (ad, to; rapere, snatch).
Opportunity,	occasi-o, G. ōnis. Gender?
To practise,	exercēre.
Desire,	cupidīt-as, ātis (<i>cupidity</i>).
To rule,	rēgēre, rex, rect (<i>di-rect</i>).
War,	bellum.
To carry on; wage,	gēr-ēre, gess, gest.
Time,	temp-ūs, ōris. Gender? (<i>temporal</i>).

^u The real meaning of '*consilium epistolæ scribendæ*' is, '*the design of (= about) a letter to be written.*'

^v Properly 'to strew the sacred flour or cake (*mola salsa*) on the victim's head: 'from *in*, on, and *mola*.

^w This verb, though of the third, follows the fourth in the imperfect, &c. as will be explained below.

Exercise 27.

176. The boy is very-fond of *writing letters*. DEMOSTHÈNES was very-fond of *hearing Plato*. In the times of CICERO the Gauls retained the barbarous custom of *sacrificing men*. Seize every opportunity of *practising virtue*. Do not lose the opportunities of *practising virtue*. Nature has given us a desire of *seeing the truth*. The Romans were fond of *waging war*. TIMOTHEUS was skilful³⁹ in governing a state.

177. Nonnē fundum *ingenti pecuniā*⁴¹ ēmērat? BALBUS omnem occasiōnem *exercendæ virtutis* arripēbat. Multi cupidiōres sunt *emendōrum librōrum*, quam *legendōrum*. Cæsar belli gerendi perītus fuit.

Lesson 28.


178. OBS. After 'is,' 'are,' and the other parts of the verb 'to be,' the form of the *infinitive passive* is used as a participle of the future passive, to signify *duty, necessity, &c.*

179. Hence what is in form the *passive infinitive*, is to be translated by the *participle in dus*, when it follows 'is,' 'are,' &c.

180. Virtus colenda est.

Virtue to-be-cultivated is.

[*Virtue is to be cultivated.*]

 The agent or *person by whom* is put in the *dative* with the *part. in dus*; with other words it is generally governed in the *ablative* by *a* or *ab*.

181. VOCABULARY 26. (186.)

By accident,
Some,
To sharpen,
Unprofitable,
A game,
Inclined,
To understand,

casu : *abl. of casus (casual).*
nonnulli, æ, a (non, *not*; nullus, *none*).
acuere, acu, acuit (*acute*).
inutilis (in, *not*; utilis, *useful*).
lūsus, G. ūs.
propensus (*propensity*).
intellig-ere, intellex, intellect (*intelligence*).

To do; act,	agēre, ēg, act.
Born,	nātus.
To undertake,	sus-cīpēre ^x , suscēp, suscept (sub, under ; capēre, take).
To impel,	impellēre, impūl, impuls (<i>impulse</i>).
	Not only — but also.
	Non solum — verum etiam.
To spend (time, &c.),	impendēre, impend, impens (followed by dat. of participle in <i>du</i>).

Ne Balbus *quidem*.

Not *Balbus* even (not even Balbus).

Ne patrem *quidem* amat.

Not *his father* even *does he love* !

[Obs. *Nē* must be next before, and *quidem* next after the word or words that the *even* belongs to.]

Exercise 28.

182. Every opportunity of practising virtue¹⁴ is to be seized^x. Even CAIUS did *not* seize every opportunity of practising virtue. The gate is to be shut in the evening¹⁵. Balbus, *having flown*¹⁶ to the country¹⁷ from the town, bought an estate *for* an immense sum-of-money. The boys are fonder of playing than of learning. *How much time*¹⁸ do they spend in reading books¹⁹?

183. Nemo est casu bonus: discenda est virtus. Sunt nonnulli *acuendis* puerōrum *ingeniis* non inutiles lusus. Non solum ad discendum propensi sunt, verum etiam ad docendum. Homo ad intelligendum et agendum natus est. Multa nos ad suscipiendum discendi labōrem impellunt. Multa impellunt CAIUM, *ut* discendi labōrem *suscipiat*^x.

^x Some verbs of the *third* have the terminations of the *fourth* (in the parts hitherto given) except in the *imperfect subjunctive*, the *infinitive*, and the *imperative*. Thus *arripere* has *arripēbat*, *arripiet*, *arripiat*, *arripiens*, *arripiendus*.

Lesson 29.

Verbs followed by the dative.

184. Some verbs are followed by the *dative*, where *we* use no preposition ; and should therefore be led by the English to put an *accusative*.

185. A *dative* put—remember pray—
 After *envy*, *spare*, *obey*,
Persuade, *believe*, *command* ; to these
 Add *pardon*, *succour*, and *displease*,
 With *vacāre* ‘to have leisure,’
 And *placēre* ‘to give pleasure :’
 With *nubēre* (of the *female* said),
 The English of it is ‘to wed :’
Servire add, and add *studēre*,
Heal, *favour*, *hurt*, *resist*, and *indulgēre*.

186. VOCABULARY 27. (191.)

Good for ; useful,	utīlis (<i>utility</i>).
Fit for,	idōneus ; governs <i>dative</i> .
To envy,	{ invīdēre, invīd, invīs (in, into ; vidēre, to see).
To spare,	parcēre, pēperc.
To obey,	pārēre.
To believe,	crēdēre, credīd, credīt (<i>credible</i>).
To pardon,	{ ig-noscēre, ignōv (in, not ; noscēre, to know).
To succour,	{ succurrēre √, succurr (sub, under ; currēre, to run). subvēnīre √, subvēn, subvent (sub, under ; venire, come).-
To please,	placēre.
To displease,	displīcēre.
To have leisure for ; to be engaged in,	} vacāre.
To marry (properly ‘to veil’),	nubēre, nups, nupt (<i>nuptials</i>).
To command,	impērāre.
To persuade,	{ persuādēre, persuās, persuās (per, thoroughly ; suadēre, advise).

√ Of these, *succurrēre*, ‘to run to support,’ is stronger than *subvēnīre*, ‘to come to support.’

Exercise 29.

[How do you translate *not only—but also?* 181.]

186*. *It is the duty of* a Christian to envy nobody. Do not envy the good. It is pleasant to succour the miserable. ATTICUS pleased me. Nobody will believe the wicked. Death spares nobody. They had spared the gate of the city. PORTIA will marry CAIUS. DRUSILLA married CAIUS *in the autumn*. He spares himself in the winter. He does not spare even himself. He spares *not only* himself, *but also* his slave. You will never have persuaded me. Let the Christian learn to command himself.

187. Cæsar legendo libro vacābat^z. Christiāni est patriæ suæ legibus parēre. Ignosce mihi. Nemo tibi credet. Imprōbus patriæ legibus non parēbit. Num legibus parēbunt imprōbi, violātâ fide? Discant Christiāni animis suis imperāre.

Lesson 30.

188. The most common terminations of the persons in the active voice are :—

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
m,	s,	t.	mus,	tis,	nt.

189. By changing *t* into these terminations, we may get all the persons of the *imperfect* and *pluperfect* of the *indicative*, and of *all the subjunctive*.

190. But observe the vowel before *mus*, *tis* is always

^z Was engaged in.

long, except in the *perf. subjunctive*, in which it is common ^a.

191. VOCABULARY 28. (196.)

[Verbs governing the *dative* continued.]

To be the slave of,	servīre, servi (<i>or</i> servīv), servīt.
To devote oneself to ; aim at,	stūdēre.
To hurt, injure,	nōcēre.
To resist,	resistēre, restīt.
To favour,	fāvēre, fāv, faut.
To indulge ; humour,	indulgēre, indul.

Exercise 30.

192. I would have favoured CAIUS. You would have resisted anger. You (*pl.*) would have hurt nobody. We would have indulged the desire. I was hurting myself. You were hurting me.

[What is the *imperative* of *vēnīre* ?]

193. Violābas legem. Barbāram consuetudinē immolandōrum hominū retinuissētis. Iræ multos annos serviēras. Ne violētis fidem. Portas urbis ne claudātis. Vēni, ut mihi succurras. Regendis anīmi cupiditatibus studeāmus'.

^a That is, *long* or *short*. The old grammarians made it short in the *perf.*, long in the *fut. perfect*.

	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Imperf. (R.)	1. ābam,	ābās,	ābat,	ābāmus,	ābātis,	ābant.
	2. ēbam,	ēbās,	ēbat,	ēbāmus,	ēbātis,	ēbant.
	4. iēbam,	iēbās,	iēbat,	iēbāmus,	iēbātis,	iēbant.
Plup. (R.)	ēram,	ēras,	ērat,	ērāmus,	ērātis,	ērant.
Subj.						
Pres. (R.)	1. em,	ēs,	ēt,	ēmus,	ētis,	ent.
	2. eam,	eās,	eāt,	eāmus,	eātis,	eant.
	3. am,	ās,	āt,	āmus,	ātis,	ant.
	4. iam,	iās,	iat,	iāmus,	iātis,	iant.
Imperf. (R.)	1. ārem,	ārēs,	āret,	ārēmus,	ārētis,	ārent.
	2. ērem,	ērēs,	ēret,	ērēmus,	ērētis,	ērent.
	3. ĩrem,	ĳrēs,	ĳret,	ĳrēmus,	ĳrētis,	ĳrent.
	4. ĩrem,	ĳrēs,	ĳret,	ĳrēmus,	ĳrētis,	ĳrent.
Perf. (R.)	ērim,	ēris,	ērit,	{ erīmus, or	{ erītis, or	{ ĳrint.
Plup. (R.)	issem,	issēs,	isset,	issēmus,	issētis,	issent.

Lesson 31.

194. '*Is*,' properly '*that*,' is used for *he*, *she*, *it*, plur. *they*^b, when they do not mean the *same person* or *thing* that the nominative case means.

195. '*Is*' has neuter *id*.

The other cases are formed as *if* from '*eus, ea, eum*,' making the gen. *eius*, written *ejus*, and dat. *ei*.

But in the plural, the *nom. masc.* and the *dative* are generally *is*, and *is*, instead of *eis*^c.

196. VOCABULARY 29. (207.)

Long,	<i>diu</i> . Longer, <i>diutius</i> .
To sin,	peccāre.
To recal,	revocāre.
King,	rex, rēgia.
Literature,	litērae (plur.).
So,	tam.
So great,	tantus.
Multitude,	multitūdo, G. <i>inis</i> .
To count,	nūmērāre.
Star,	stella (con- <i>stella</i> -tion).

197. Si diutius vixisset, nemīnem habuisset parem.

If longer he had lived, nobody he would have had equal.

(*If he had lived longer, he would have had no equal.*)

198. OBS. ¶ After '*if*' the *pluperf. indicative* must be translated by the *pluperfect subjunctive*.

^b *Is*, '*that person*' = *he*.

Ea, '*that female*' = *she*. &c.

^c Hence the cases are,

Is, eā, id: G. *ejus*: D. *ei*: Acc. *eum, eam, id*: Abl. *eo, eā, eo*.

Plur. *is, eae, eā*: G. *eōrum, eārum, eōrum*: D. and Abl. *is: Acc. eos, eas, eā*.


OBS. When *his, her, its; theirs*, are to be translated by '*is*,' they are translated by the genitive.

When *his, her, its; theirs*, are translated by *sus, suus* must agree with its substantive.

Ejus libri, his books; eōrum libri, their books; sui libri, his or their books.

200. ~~48~~ [When one pluperf. subjunctive has *si*, the other must be translated by 'had,' not by 'would have.']

Lesson 32.

203.  After the part. in *dus*, the person *by whom* is put in the *dative*.

- (a) If *we* or *you* means 'every body,' or 'people in general,' the pronoun is left out.
- (b) Hence '*edendum est*' is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{'we should eat,'} \\ \text{or 'you should eat.'} \end{array} \right.$
- (c) The dative is also left out, whenever the persons meant are not likely to be mistaken.

^d Translate as if it were '*they would live.*'

* The *auxiliary verb* is omitted with the second of *two verbs*. Not, 'let him come, and let him take it;' but, 'let him come and take it.'

^f Explanation. The real meaning of '*scribendum est mihi*' is, 'it is to-be-written by me.'

Exercise 32.

204. CAIUS^s must not sleep. (We) must remain at Rome the whole winter¹²⁾. We must live well. We must dwell in the country. We must remain at home. We must fly from the city (into) the country³⁷⁾. The wicked think nothing of^s virtue. Does not the avaricious man value money very highly³? Will a Christian fear death? [No. See 140.]

205. The third persons of the *pres.* and *imperf.* subj. of *esse* (to be) are *sit, esset*, from which the other persons may be formed by 188.

Pres. <i>sim, sis, sit,</i>	<i>simus, sitis, sint.</i>
Imperf. <i>essem, esses, esset,</i>	<i>essēmus, essētis, essent.</i>

206. From these forms those of *posse* may be got by 136.

Present subj. *possit*. [(that) he may be able.]

Imperf. subj. *posset*. [(that) he might be able.]

207. VOCABULARY 30. (210.)

Self,	}	
I myself,		
You yourself,		
Itself, &c.		
To fight,		<i>pugnāre</i> (<i>pugnacious</i>).
Rightly; well,		<i>rectē</i> ; <i>adv.</i> from <i>rectus</i> , right.
To hold one's tongue,		<i>tacēre</i> (<i>tacit</i> consent).
Even,		<i>etiam</i> ; placed <i>before</i> the word it belongs to.
Bad,		<i>malus</i> .
Crop,		<i>sēgēs, segētis, f.</i>
To sow,		<i>sērēre, sēv, sāt.</i>

^s In doing the exercise, remember,

(1.) That the *English nominative* is to be put in the *dative*, if a *particular person* (or persons) is meant: but *left untranslated*, if what is said holds good of people in general.

(2.) The *participle in dus* is to be formed from the verb, and written down in the *neuter gender* with *est*.

^h 'Ipsē' is declined throughout as if it were *ipsus*, making Gen. *ius. Ipse, ipsa, ipsum*. G. *ipsius*. D. *ipsi*. Acc. *ipsum, ipsam, ipsum*, &c. It must be construed as 'I myself' when the verb is of the first person; 'you yourself,' when the verb is of the second person.

But ~~for~~ it is better sometimes to place the 'myself,' 'yourself,' after the verb and its accusative, &c. 'I was breaking the law myself.'

208. Improbisⁱ metuendum est. Discendum est^k, ut possis docere. Edendum est, ut possimus vivere. Tacendum est. Etiam post malam segētem serendum est. Nonne eam legem ipse violābas? Nonne fundum ingenti pecuniā emēras? Nonne Christianōrum est miseris succurrere? Scriptā epistolā, legit.

Lesson 33.

209. If the verb governs the dative (185, 191), 'we' or 'you' should be untranslated^l:

Credendum est Caio.

We should believe Caius. (Not, 'Caius should believe.')

210. VOCABULARY 31. (215.)

Sea-water; salt water, aqua marina.

To invent, in-venire^m, vēn, vent (*invention*).

Lust, lubid-o, G. īnis. Gender?

Old man, sēnex, G. sēnis, G. plur. senum (*senility*).

Ignorant, ignārus. (See 170, t.)

Exercise 33.

211. We should spare the conquered. We should injure nobody. We should resist anger. Should we not resist anger? We should envy nobody. We should obey the laws of our country. We should succour the miserable. We must not spare even BALBUS. We must pardon both CAIUS and BAL-

ⁱ (a) To read off such sentences at sight, take the dative as the nominative to 'should' or 'must'; and add the verb unaltered:

Omnibus all men must, moriendum est die.

(b) If no dative is expressed, put 'we' or 'you' for the nominative before 'must.'

^k If the next verb is of the second person, put you for the nom. of must.

^l If it be necessary to express the agent (the person who is to do the action), it must be either expressed by the preposition a (or ab); or the form of the expression must be altered. The two datives would leave it doubtful which expressed the agent.

^m From in, upon; venire, to come.

BUS. We must not believe even CÆSAR himself *. We must injure neither the good nor the bad. Having written his letter (159, b), he will go a-hunting. He has flown into the country ³⁷⁾ to go ³⁸⁾ a-hunting. We must go to Rome.

Aqua marīna inutīlis est bibendo. Nonne resistentum estⁿ iræ? Non omnes ad discendum propensi sunt. Artem scribendi Phœnīces^o invēnērunt. Semper pugnandum est contra cupiditātes et lubīdīnem. Etiam senībus discendum est. Inutīles sunt libri ignāro legendi. Num puēri regendæ civitatīs perītī esse possunt?

Lesson † 34.

212. If the Latin verb is a *transitive verb* governing the accusative (8), we must not *govern* this accusative by the neuter participle; but the *acc.* must be made the *nominative*, and the participle in *du* put in agreement with it:

We must cultivate virtue. { *Colenda est virtus.*
(Not, *colendum est virtutem.*)

213. To determine whether you should put the *part* in *du* in the

* Ne Cæsāri quidem ipsi.

ⁿ When there is only *one dative* to a verb which *governs the dative*, supply '*we*' as the nominative to '*must*,' '*should*,' and put the dative (of course, without a preposition) after the verb.

^o The Phœnicians.

† The *present* and *fut. perfect* have their first pers. sing. in *o*.


The *fut.* has its *first sing.* in *o* in the *two first* conjugations:

Present,	o,	ās,	āt,	āmus,	ātis,	ant.
	eo,	ēs,	ēt,	ēmus,	ētis,	ent.
	o,	īs,	īt,	īmus,	ītis,	unt.
	io,	īs,	īt,	īmus,	ītis,	iunt.
Future,	ābo,	ābis,	ābit,	ābīmus,	ābītis,	ābunt.
	ēbo,	ēbis,	ēbit,	ēbīmus,	ēbītis,	ēbunt.
	am,	ēs,	ēt,	ēmus,	ētis,	ent.
	iam,	iēs,	iēt,	iēmus,	iētis,	ient.
Future perf. (R.)	ēro,	ēris,	ērit,	{ ērimus, or { ērītis, or } ērint.		
				{ ērimus, { ērītis,		

neut. governing the noun, or in agreement with the nominative of that noun, ask yourself two questions :

- (1.) Can I turn the sentence into the form ' *Virtue is to-be-loved* ? ' P
 (2.) If you can, ask yourself whether the verb is one of those which govern the dative (185, 196).

(If the verb governs the *dat.*, the *dative* must be retained, and the *participle in dus* put in the *neuter*. The *dative*, that is, *must not* become the nominative to the verb. q)

214.  'Of,' after 'rob,' 'defraud,' 'deprive,'
 Is but a sign of *ablative*†.

215. VOCABULARY 32. (226.)

To rob,	spoliāre (<i>spoliation</i>):
To defraud,	fraudāre.
To deprive,	privāre.
To deceive,	decipere*, decēp, decept (<i>deception</i>).
To remove (for the purpose of settling elsewhere),	migrāre (<i>emigrant</i>).
Because,	quia.
Eye,	oculus, i (<i>oculist</i>).
Apollo,	{ Apoll-o, īnis (son of Jupiter and Latōna; the heathen god of arch- ery, prophecy, and music).
Hunger,	fam-es, G. is (<i>famished</i>).
Temple,	templum.
Grain,	grānum.
One,	ūnus, G. unius, &c. (<i>unit</i>).
Poor,	paupēr, G. paupēris (<i>pauper</i>).
Judge,	jūdex, jūdīcis (<i>judicial</i>).
Before, preposition,	ante (<i>governing acc.</i>).

P If you answer 'No' to this question, you need not ask yourself the second, except for the purpose of determining *what case* is to be used after the verb.

q Thus, 'we must spare our enemies.'

(1.) Can we say 'our enemies are to-be-spared?' Ans. Yes.

(2.) Does 'to spare' govern the dative in Latin? Ans. Yes.

We must therefore *not* say 'inimīci parcendī sunt,' but (leaving to *parcere* the dative it requires,) say 'parcendum est inimīcis.'

† That is, 'of' is not to be translated, but to serve as a sign or hint that the following noun is to be in the *ablative*.

* From *de*, from; *capere*, take: this verb is one of those which prefix an *i* to the terminations (that is, take the terminations of the fourth) except in the *present infinitive*, and the two tenses which we have shown how to get from the *present infinitive*; that is, the *imperfect subjunctive*, and the *imperative*. See 181, x. In the *pres. indic.* they follow the fourth, but have *i* short (*io, is, it, imus, itis, iunt*).

Before, *conjunction*, *
Before, *adverb*,

antēquam, priusquam.
antea.

OBS. In *antēquam*, *priusquam*, the words are often separated; *ante-quam*, *prius-quam*.

Exercise 34.

{ The *pres. subj.* is used as an *imperative*. }

216. We should favour the good. We should believe CAIUS, because he has never deceived us. We must surround the boy's head with a crown. We must shut the gate of the city *in the evening*. Do not defraud (*plur.*) me of my praise. Do not deprive me of my eyes. Having written his letter (159, a), he *went to bed*. Do not the wicked deprive virtue herself of her praise? You are depriving (*pl.*) me of my praise. Will you break the laws of your country?

217. When '*ante*' or '*prius*' is in one sentence, and the next begins with '*quam*,' take no notice of the word till you get to *quam*, and translate *ante-quam*, *prius-quam*, by '*before*.'

Non est *ante* edendum, *quam* fames impērat. Apollinis templum omni argento spoliāvit. Ne grano quidem uno paupēres fraudētis. Ne me luce privētis. Oculisne me, iudices, privabitis? Ne grano quidem uno fraudandi sunt paupēres. Athēnis habitandum est, ut discāmus recte vivere. Romam migrandum est, ut discātis civitatem regere. Etiam post malam segētem serēmus. Leges patriæ violātis. Violātis patriæ legibus (159), meā me laude spoliātis. Num meā me laude spoliabitis?

* Or *conjunctive adverb*; standing *first* in its sentence, and connecting it with another sentence.

Lesson 35.

218. Infinitive Mood.


		1.	2.	3.	4.	
Present,	} (R.)	ārē	ērē	ērē	īrē	(Active)
Imperf.		ārī	ērī	ī	īrī	(Passive)
Perfect,	} (R.)	issē				
Pluperf.		past partic. with <i>esse</i> 'to be.' (Passive).				

(a) The *future infinitive active* is made up, as in English, of 'to be,' with the *future participle active*.

In the *passive*, the *future infinitive* is made up of the *supine* with *iri*.

(b) Thus from *amāre* the infinitives are *am-āre*, *am-av-isse*; *amatūrum esse*, *amātum esse*, and *amātum iri*.

219.  The infinitives made up of *two words* are called *compound infinitives*.

 The *participles* of the compound infinitives* must *agree* with their substantives; but of course the *supine* remains *unaltered*.

(a) Videt te esse beātum.

He sees that you are happy.

(b) Sperat se victūrum esse.

He hopes that he shall live.

220. Two English sentences joined by the conjunction 'that' are often made *one* Latin sentence, by leaving out the conjunction, and turning the *nominative* into the *accusative*, and the verb into the *infinitive*.

221. To turn such a sentence into Latin,

- (1.) take no notice of 'that';
- (2.) translate the English *nominative* by the Latin *accusative*;
- (3.) translate the English verb by the *infinitive* of the same tense.

Exercise 35.

222. He sees that you are happy. If he had come, he would have seen that you are happy. He says

* They are set down in the *acc. masc.*

that you have surrounded the girl's head with a garland. It is certain, that a Christian does not fear death. It is certain, that the boy has heard a voice. It is certain, that BALBUS will value my labours *very highly*¹. It is certain, that the avaricious value money *very highly*. It is certain, that the father will avenge the death of his son. It is certain, that CAIUS has removed to *Athens*, that he may learn to live well. It is certain that BALBUS will be condemned to death.

223. Certum est, in summis Alpibus tantum esse frigus, ut nix ibi nunquam liquescat. Certum est, stellarum tantam esse multitudinem, ut numerari non possint. Certum est, BALBUS patriam suam auro vendidisse. Certum est, avem in *summâ quercu* nidum constructuram esse. Certum est, CÆSAREM belli gerendi peritum fuisse.

Lesson 36.

Forms of the passive. (Tenses from the root of the present.)

224. The third persons of the passive are formed from the third persons of the active by adding *ur*¹.

(a) But the vowel before the *t* is *long*, except from *it* (of the *third*), *abit*, and *ebit*.

Thus, Indicative,					Passive.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.
Present,	at,	et,	it,	it,	ātur,	ētur,	itur,	itur.
Imperfect,	ābat,	ēbat,	ēbat,	iēbat,	ābātur,	ēbātur,	ēbātur,	iēbātur.
Future,	abit,	ebit,	et,	iet,	abitur,	ebitur,	etur,	ietur.
<i>Subjunct.</i>								
Present,	et,	eat,	at,	iat,	etur,	eatur,	atur,	iatur.
Imperfect,	āret,	ēret,	ēret,	iret,	ārētur,	ērētur,	ērētur,	irētur.
				Infinitive,	āri,	ēri,	i,	iri.
				Imperative (like <i>Inf. act.</i>)	āre,	ēre,	ēre,	ire.

The *third persons plural* are formed from the corresponding *third persons plural* of the active, by adding '*ur*' without any further change.

The *third sing.* of the *imperfect subjunct.* may also be got by adding *tur* to the *inf. act.* with its final *e* lengthened.

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Inf. Pres.,	ārē,	ērē,	ērē,	irē.
Imp. Subj.,	ārē-tur,	ērē-tur,	ērē-tur,	irē-tur.

225.  The *Imperative pass.* is like the *infinitive active*.

226. VOCABULARY 33. (234.)

To beg for,	}	pētēre ^u , petīv, petīt (<i>petition</i>).
To make for ^u ,		
To pray; pray for,		ōrāre.
Ambassador,	}	legātus (the Pope's <i>legate</i>).
Lieutenant [*] ,		
Ship,		nāv-is, is (<i>navy</i>).
To consult,		consūlēre, consūlūt, consult.

227. Abit visūrus.

He goes away to see.

(*Eng.*) He goes to see.
(*Lat.* sometimes) He goes *about-to-see* ^v (part in *rus*).

Exercise 36.

228. Ambassadors are sent to beg for peace ^{18, b}. Ambassadors will be sent, to pray for peace ^{18 b}. He goes away to consult ^{18, c} Apollo. The law will be broken. Will not the laws be broken by wicked (men)? It is certain that the laws are broken by the wicked both at Rome and at Athens. Let your word be kept. We must remove to Rome, that our faith may be kept. Money must not be valued at a great price. Let the state be ruled by the wise. The Persians ^w make-for their ships.

229. [Oss. The participle in *rus* may be translated by the *English infinitive*.]

Cæsar Romam rediit, copias *quam maximas* ⁹ comparatūrus. Patrem suum consultūrus, abit. Mittantur legāti, pacem petītum (150). Virtus ab omnibus colātur ³⁰. Omnis occasio exercendæ virtūtis arripi-

^u *Pētēre* expresses the *moving towards* or *aiming at* some object; whether the *motion* is actual motion towards a *place*, or a *movement* of the mind towards that for which it *sues*.

^{*} By '*lieutenant*' is meant the *second in command*: a lieutenant-general.

^v Or, '*intending to see*,' which is often the meaning of this participle.


^w *Persæ*, G. *Persarum*.

atur. Certum est, omnem occasiōnem exercendæ virtutis a Christiāno arrīpi. Paupēres ne grano quidem uno fraudentur.


Lesson 37.


230. Relative Pronoun. (Qui, who, which, that.)


Singular.					Plural.				
	N.	G.	D.	Acc.	Abl.	N.	G.	D. Abl.	Acc.
Mas.	Qui,	cujus,	cui,	quem,	quo,	qui,	quōrum,	quibūs,	quos.
Fem.	Quæ,			quam,	quā,	quæ,	quārum,		quas.
Neut.	Quod,			quod,	quo,	quæ,	quōrum,		quæ.


231.  The *substantive* (or *pronoun*) that the relative *stands for*, is to be looked for in the *sentence before*.

(a) The relative must be put in the same *gender*, *number*, and *person*, as its *antecedent*^x.

232.  The *case* of the relative has *nothing to do* with the other sentence.

 The relative must be *governed*, as to *case*, by the verb (or some other *governing word*) of *its own sentence*^y.

 *Is, ea, id*, is the regular antecedent pronoun to *qui*.

233.  The verbs which govern the *dative* in the active, can only be used *impersonally*^z in the *passive*.

Mihi credĭtur ^a ,	<i>I am believed.</i>
Tibi credĭtur,	<i>Thou art believed.</i>
Illi credĭtur,	<i>He is believed.</i>

^x The *ante-cedent* (that is, *going-before noun*) is the substantive or pronoun *for which* the relative stands.

^y The use of the relative is, to prevent the same substantive from being expressed in each clause.

The apple which you gave me. (The apple, *which apple* you gave me.) The mountain on *whose* top, &c. (The mountain, on the top of *which mountain*.) The man *who* did this, &c. (The man, *which man* did this.)

^z To be used *impersonally* is, to be used only in the *third person* singular, and without a nominative case.

^a Hence,

(*Eng.*) *I am pardoned, favoured, persuaded, &c.*

(*Lat.*) *It is pardoned, favoured, persuaded to me.*

Nobis creditur,	<i>We are believed.</i>
Vobis creditur,	<i>You are believed.</i>
Illis creditur,	<i>They are believed.</i>

234. VOCABULARY 34. (240.)

No,	nullus, G. nullius (<i>null</i> and <i>void</i>).
Animal,	animā ^b , G. animālis. <i>Gender?</i>
Heart,	cor, G. cordis, n. (<i>cordial</i>).
Tree,	arbor, G. arbōris, f. (<i>arbour</i>).
Fruit,	fructus, G. ūs (<i>fructify</i>).
To behold,	adspicere, adspex, aspect (<i>aspect</i>).

*Exercise * 37.*

235. The good are envied. Have you not spared the conquered? He gave me the crown with which he had surrounded the girl's head. Let anger be resisted, which has been prejudicial to many states. CAIUS, who sold his country for gold, should be condemned to death. Let the wicked, who sold their country for gold, be accused of treachery. CAIUS, whose mother lives^c in the country, has himself removed to Rome. Spare (*pl.*) the conquered.

236. Nullum animā, quod sanguinem habet, sine corde esse potest. Arbōres serit agricōla, quārum fructus ipse adspiciet nunquam. Pauperibus, qui ne grano quidem uno fraudandi sunt, subveniāmus. Parcātur victis. Pepercisti victis. CAIO ignoscite. Violavistis fidem.

^b Neuters in *e*, *al*, *ar*, make their ablatives in *i*; nom. plur. *ia*; gen. *ium*.

* The second person plural of the imperative may be got by adding *te* to the second singular; but in the third, *ē* must be changed into *ē* before this addition is made.

1.	2.	3.	4.
āte,	ēte,	īte,	īte.

The terminations of the perfect are for all the conjugations :

i,	isti,	it,		imus,	istis,	ērunt.
----	-------	-----	--	-------	--------	--------

^c Dwells, habitat.

Lesson 38.

237. 'He who,' 'those who,' are generally translated by 'qui' only, instead of by 'is qui,' 'ii qui.'

238. A deponent verb is a verb that has a *passive form*, but an *active meaning*.

239. Deponent verbs have all the four participles.

240. The past participle of a deponent verb is the participle of the *perfect active*, which other verbs have not got.

[(1.) Loquens, *speaking*: (2.) locūtus, *having spoken*: (3.) locutūrus, *about to speak*: (4.) loquendus, *to be spoken*.]

240. VOCABULARY 35. (249.)

To recollect,	reminisci.
To remember,	recordāri.
To enjoy,	frui.
To use,	ūti, ūsus.
To discharge,	fungi, functus.
To get possession,	potīri, potītus (<i>but pōtītur</i>).
To pity,	miserēri.
To forget,	oblivisci, oblītus.
A benefit,	beneficium.
An injury,	injūria.
Duty,	officium.
Arms,	arma, G. ōrum.
Some time or other,	aliquando.
Eternal,	sempiternus.
Crime,	flagitium (<i>flagitious</i>).

241. After to 'pity,' 'remember,' 'forget,'

A genitive case is properly set ^d.

242. With 'use,' 'discharge,' 'possession get;' and also with 'enjoy,'
An ablative correctly stands: remember this, my boy.

Exercise 38.

243. He who sins *unwillingly*, is free from blame. Let the Christian discharge all the duties of life. Let us use our arms, and horses. The good after death will enjoy eternal life. Will not the good after death enjoy eternal life? Is the life *that* we

^d But 'remember' and 'forget' often govern the accusative.

now enjoy, eternal? Let boys learn to discharge all the duties of life.

244. Christianōrum est, miserēri paup̄rum. Homo imprōbus aliquando cum dolōre flagitiōrum suōrum recordabitur. Multi beneficiis male utuntur. Vincāmus odium, paceque potiāmur. Christiāni est injuriārum oblivisci. Beātus est, qui omnibus vitæ officiis fungitur.

Lesson 39.

245. The usual way of forming the *comparative* is by adding *ior* to the *root* for the *mas.* and *fēm.*, *ius* for the *neuter*.

[Doctus, doct-*ior* ; sapiens, G. sapient-is, sapient-*ior* ; tener, tener-*ior* ^e ; pulcher (pulchr), pulchr-*ior* ^e.]

246. The superlative is formed by adding *issimus* (*a, um*) to the root.

(a) But the superlative of adjectives ending in *er*, is formed by adding *rimus* (*a, um*) to the nominative.

(Pulcher, pulcherrimus.)

247. *Similis* (*like*), *facilis* (*easy*), and a few more in *lis*, make the superlative in *lismus*.

(Simillimus, facillimus.)

248. The following are quite irregular :—

Bonus (<i>good</i>),	melior,	optimus.		magnus (<i>great</i>),	major,	maximus.
Malus (<i>bad</i>),	pejor,	pessimus.		parvus (<i>little</i>),	minor,	minimus.

249. VOCABULARY 36. (254.)

Air,	aër, G. aëris, m.
Light,	lëvis (<i>levity</i>).
Heavy,	grävis (<i>gravity</i>).

* Remember that for adjectives in *er* the whole nominative is the root ; the preceding *e* being often dropt.

It is well known,	} constat f.
It is allowed,	
It is better,	præstat (præ, before ; stat, it stands).
Sound,	sonus, G. i.
Swift,	vêl-ox, G. ôcis (velocity).
Slow,	tardus (tardy).
Summer,	æst-as, G. âtis.
Dog,	cânis.
Wolf,	lûpus, G. i.
The moon,	lûna.
Nearer,	propior (with dat.).
Excellent,	præstan-s, G. tia.
Strength,	rôbûr, G. robôris. Gender?
Ignorance,	ignoratio.
Knowledge,	scientia.
To speak,	lôqui, lôcûtus (e-locution).
Simple,	simplex, G. simplîcis.
Wealth,	ôpea, G. opum ; plur.


250. Eurôpa minor est quam Asia.

Europe less is than Asia.

Nihil est clementiâ divinius.

Nothing is than clemency more godlike.

(*Nothing is more godlike than clemency.*)

251.  'Than,' after a comparative, is either translated by *quam*, or omitted, the following noun being put in the *ablative*.

(a) If '*quam*' is expressed, the following noun will, of course, be in the *same case* as that to which '*quam*' joins it.

Exercise 39.

252. (*Quam* expressed.) Air is lighter than water.
It is well known that light is swifter than sound.

(*Quam* omitted.) In the spring and summer the days are longer than the nights. Silver is lighter than gold. Is not silver lighter than gold? Is it not well known, that sound is slower than light? Is not a dog *very-like* a wolf?

Com, together ; stat, it stands : 'it stands together' as a consistent truth.

253. Aurum gravius est argento. Luna terræ propior est quam sol. Constat sonum luce tardiorem esse. Virtus præstantior est robore. Ignoratio futurorum malorum utilior est, quam scientia. Majus est prodesse omnibus, quam opes magnas habere. Certum est solem majorem esse quam terram. Sæpe facere præstat quam loqui. Simplex cibus puëris utilissimus est.

Lesson 40.

254. VOCABULARY 37. (264.)

[Prepositions governing the accusative.]

Ad,	to.
Adversus,	against, towards. (<i>See erga.</i>)
Ante,	before.
Apud,	{ at, (before a plural name of persons) amongst. Apud me, 'with me;' that is, 'at my house.'
Circa,	about (of time and place).
Circum,	about (of place only).
Cis, citra,	on this side of.
Contra,	against; over-against.
Erga,	{ towards (not of motion; but after words expressing a kind feeling, a duty, &c.).
Extra,	{ without (in the sense of <i>not within</i>), out of; beyond.
Inter,	amongst, (inter se, 'to each other,' &c.) between.
Intra,	within.

To observe (<i>duties</i>),	conservare (<i>conservative</i>).
To move (<i>transitive</i>),	movere, mōv, mōt.
To move (<i>intransitive</i>),	mōvēri, mōtus: properly 'to be moved.'
Saturn,	{ Sāturnus, father of Jupiter, by whom he was dethroned. He devoured his own children.
Jupiter,	{ Jūpiter ^h , Gen. Jovis (and then formed regularly from <i>Jov</i>), the king of the heathen gods.
The moon,	luna.
Dutiful-affection,	piēt-ās, G. ātia.
The Rhine,	Rhēnus, i.

^s After contrarius, *contrary to*, &c.

^h Jupiter and Saturn are two of the planets.

255. Maris superficies major est quam
The sea's surface greater is than (that¹)
 terræ.
of the earth.

256. When the same noun would be expressed in both clauses, it is left out in one.

(a) In English it is represented in the second clause by '*that*,' '*those*.' Hence,

(b) ~~☞~~ '*That*,' '*those*,' after '*than*,' are to be untranslated.

Exercise 40.

257. (Our) duties towards (our) parents are to be observed. Do many come to old-age? We must fight against the evils of old-age. *It is an allowed fact*, that the earth moves round the sun. Your benefits are greater than those of your brother. Is not simple food very good for boys? Let us be gentle towards the conquered. The star of Jupiter is nearer the earth than that of Saturn.

258. Pauci veniunt ad senectūtem. Nulla habēmus arma contra mortem. Patrium habet adversus bonos viros animum. Luna circum terram movētur. Nulla est firma amicitia inter malos. Piētas erga patriam conservanda est. Jovis stella infra Saturnum est. Galli cis Rhenum habitant. Pisces extra aquam cito expirant. Intra muros habitābat. Inter se contraria * sunt beneficium et injuria.


Lesson 41.

259. '*May*' and '*might*' (when they stand in a *principal* sentence) are translated by *licet*, '*it is allowed*.'

¹ Here '*that*' stands for '*the superficies*.'

* When an adjective agrees with two nouns, it is in the plural; and, if they are the names of *things*, in the *neuter* gender.

260. Mihi ire licet, *I may go.*
 Tibi ire licet, *You may go.*
 Illi ire licet, *He may go.*
 Nobis ire licet, *We may go.*
 Vobis ire licet, *You may go.*
 Illis ire licet, *They may go.*
261. Mihi ire licuit, *I might have gone.*
 Tibi ire licuit, *You might have gone.*
 &c., &c.

262.  The *present* infinitive follows 'licuit,' in spite of 'have.'

263. (Eng.) I may go. (Lat.) *it is allowed me to go.*
 (Eng.) I might have gone. (Lat.) *it was allowed me (then) to go.*

264. VOCABULARY 38. (273.)


[Prepositions governing the accusative, continued.]

Juxta,	close to ; by.
Ob,	on account of (ob oculos, <i>before one's eyes</i>).
Pënës,	in the power of.
Per,	through ; by means of.
Pönë,	behind.
Post,	after.
Præter,	besides, beyond.
Propter,	near ; on account of.
Secundum,	along ; according to.
Supra,	above.
Trans,	across, beyond ; on the other side of.
Ultrâ,	beyond.
Usque,	<i>as far as</i> (properly an <i>adverb</i> , used with <i>ad</i>).

Fear,	mētus, G. metûs.
Shore,	litt-ûs, ôris. <i>Gender ?</i>
A camp,	castr-a, ôrum, <i>plur.</i>
To place,	pönëre, pôsû, pôsît (<i>position</i>).
Journey ; way,	îtër, G. itinëris, <i>neut.</i> (<i>itinerant</i>).

265. He '*threatens me with death*,' should be
 In Latin, '*threatens death to me*.'
 (Mihi mortem minâtur.)

Exercise 41.

 When the answer 'yes' cannot possibly be expected, 'an' should be used rather than 'num' (140) for the *interrogative adverb*.]

266. A man may not be-the-slave of glory. A

Christian may not be-the-slave of pleasure. May Christians be-the-slaves of pleasure? We must not be-the-slaves of anger. Might he not *have dwelt* at Rome? No one may break the laws of his country. The Germans dwell across the Rhine. We must remove across the Rhine, that we may learn to devote ourselves to literature.

267. Servi parent propter metum; boni propter officium. Navigatio juxta littus sæpe est periculōsa. CÆSAR juxta murum castra posuit. Supra nos cœlum conspicimus; infra nos terram. Longum iter est per præcepta; breve^k et effīcax per exempla. Secundum leges vivendum est. Condita Massilia est prope ostia Rhodāni amnis. Mors propter incertos casus quotidie immīnet. Nonne licuit Athēnis habitare? Janus^l bis post Numæ^m regnum clausus fuit. Nonne mortem tibi minabātur? Imperium populōrum est penes magistrātus.

Lesson 42.

(On the translation of ought.)

268. 'Ought' is translated by the *impersonal* verb 'oportet,' 'it behoves.'

269. Me ire oportet, *I ought to go.*
Te ire oportet, *You ought to go.*
&c.

Me ire oportuit, *I ought to have gone.*
Te ire oportuit, *You ought to have gone.*
&c.

^k Of two connected sentences one must borrow its *nominative case* and *verb* from the other. Thus the second will become, breve et effīcax est iter, &c.

^l Janus was a heathen god, represented with *two faces*, one looking each way: his temple at Rome was *shut* in time of peace.

^m Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome.

270. **Obs.** When the *infln. perfect* follows 'ought,' *ought* is to be translated by *oportuit*, and the *perfect infinitive* translated by the *present infinitive*.
271. So too after 'could,' the *perfect infinitive* (which will be without 'to'), will be translated by the *present infinitive*.
[*Facere potuit, he could have done (it).*]
272. Cārēre, *want or am without*,
And egeo, *require*
Or *need*, do both, without a doubt,
An ablative desire.

(a) But egeo *sometimes*, and indigeo *often*, takes the genitive.

273. VOCABULARY 39. (276.).

[Prepositions governing the ablative.]

A, ab, abs ⁿ ,	from; by (before the <i>doer</i> of the action).
Absquē ^o ,	without.
Clam,	without the knowledge of.
Coram,	before; in the presence of.
Dē,	concerning; about (<i>of</i> when it means <i>about</i>).
Ē, ex P,	out of; from.
Præ,	before; in comparison with.
Prō,	for.
Sīnē,	without.
Tenus,	{ as far as (which follows its noun, and in the <i>plural</i> may govern the genitive).

To die,	{ mōri, mortuus (with terminations <i>of the fourth</i> , except in <i>present</i> , [where it has them in <i>first sing.</i> and <i>third plur.</i>] <i>infinitive</i> , <i>imperative</i> , and <i>imperf. subjunctive</i> .)
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Exercise 42.

274. Ought we not to succour the miserable?
Ought not Christians to do good to *as many as possible*?
Ought not BALBUS to have kept his word?
Ought not CAIUS to have been condemned to death?
I have received many letters from you. The bird
has flown away from my hands. He *is gone* away
without his father's *knowledge*.

ⁿ A before consonants: *ab* before vowels, and it may stand before any of the consonants in *hujus laris*. *Abs* only before the consonants in *quot*.

^o *Absque* is uncommon.

P E before consonants: *ex* before vowels or consonants.

275. [Oss. After *oportuit* the present infinitive is to be construed by 'to have, &c.']

Dulce est pro patriâ mori. Coram populo loquētur. Argentum præ auro contemnitur. Cæcus de coloribus judicâre non potest. Etiam sine magistro vitia discuntur. Usitâtæ res facîle e memoriâ elabuntur. Vapôres a sole ex aquis excitantur. ALEXANDER omnia Oceano tenus vicit. CAIUS febri caret. Omnes^a paupërum auxilio egēmus. Fidem servâri oportuit.

Lesson 43.

276. VOCABULARY 40. (283.)

[Prepositions, acc. or abl.]

In, with *acc.* into, to, towards, against, for.

In, with *abl.* in, upon, among, in the case of.

[The prepositions *in* and *sub* govern the *acc.* in answer to *whither* (that is, after verbs of *motion*); and the *ablative* in answer to *where* (that is, after verbs of *rest*).]

Super, with *acc.* { above, over, beyond (generally after verbs of motion), besides.

Super, with *abl.* { upon[†]; on or of (a subject *enquired* or *written* about).

Sub *idem* tempus, about the same time.

To heal, medēri (*medicine*), governing dative (by 185).

To seem, vîdēri, visus.

To desire, cûpēre, cûpîv, cûpît (with the added *i*, 181 x).

More, plus, G. pluris^a.

English.

Latin.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 277. How much greater, | By how much greater; quanto major. |
| So much greater, | By so much greater; tanto major. |
| Much greater, | By much greater; multo major. |
| Considerably greater, | By some-deal greater; aliquanto major. |

278. (Eng.) The more he teaches, the more he learns.


(Lat.) By-how-much more he teaches, by so much more he learns.

(Or) By-what more he teaches, by that more he learns.

^a When the verb is of the *first* or *second* person, and an adjective is expressed, put *we* or *you* before the adjective. Thus, *omnes*, we all, &c.

[†] This belongs to poetry.

^a It has no other forms in the sing. In plural *plures*, *plura*, G. *plurium*, &c.

279.  'The'—'the' before two comparatives must be translated by 'quanto'—'tanto,' or by 'quo'—'eo.'

280. *Obs.* The *tanto* or *eo* goes with that assertion which *follows* from the other.

If you have any doubt, turn it into a sentence with 'if,' and and let the 'if' sentence have the *quanto* or *quo*.

(a) Thus in example, his *learning* more will *follow*, or be the *consequence*, of his *teaching* more.

'If' he teaches much, *he will learn more* than he otherwise would.

Exercise 43.

281. How much greater is the sun than the earth? The earth is much greater than the moon. My estate is considerably bigger than yours. The days are considerably longer. In the summer the days are considerably longer than in the winter.

282. Quo amarior potio, eo sæpe salubrior est. Quanto tempus est felicius, tanto brevius esse videtur. Quo plura habent homines, eo plura cupiunt. Nunquam licet peccare. Juvēni pārandum est; seni utendum.

Lesson 44.

283. VOCABULARY 41. (290.)

[The comparative of an adverb is the *neuter* of the comparative adjective.]

<i>Facile,</i>	easily (from <i>facilis</i> , easy) : <i>facilius</i> , more easily.
<i>Cito,</i>	quickly (from <i>citus</i> , quick) : <i>citius</i> , more quickly.
<i>Bark,</i>	cortex, corticis, m.
To cover, surround,	ob-dūcere, dux, duct.
Safe,	tutus.
Virtuous, upright,	honestus. Virtuously, <i>honeste</i> .
Courageously,	fortiter (comparative, <i>fortius</i>).

284. (*Eng.*) I ploughed it three times, *that* it might produce the *better* crop.

(*Lat.*) I ploughed it three times, *by which*† it might produce a *better* crop.

† Arāvi, &c., *quo posset meliōres fruges edere*.

- (a) When 'that' is in a sentence that has a comparative in it, it may be translated by *quo* with the subjunctive.
- (b) 'That' with comparatives and 'the,' By 'quo' may best translated be.
285. (Eng.) Some persons think.
 (Lat.) There are who think (sunt qui putent).
 (Eng.) Some persons thought.
 (Lat.) There were who thought (erant qui putarent).

Exercise 44.

286. Some persons think, that faith should not be kept against^u enemies. It is difficult to heal the mind. Hold-your-tongues, *that* you may be the more easily able to learn. He spoke much, *that* he might seem wise. He spoke much, *that* he might seem the wiser. He lived virtuously, *that* he might die the more courageously. It is certain that CAIUS lived many years at Carthage. Do not spare me.

287. [When there is a comparative in the sentence, construe *quo* by 'that,' and put 'the' before the comparative.]

Trunci arbōrum cortice obducuntur, *quo* sint a frigore et calore tutiores. An licet Christianis gloriæ servire? Omnibus ignoscendum est. Ne multa loquere. Miserere nostri. Naturâ omnes propensius sumus ad discendum. An retinenda est barbâra consuetudo immolandorum hominum? Nonne mors quotidie ob oculos ponenda est?

Lesson 45.

English.

288. I repent of my folly,
 I am vexed at my folly,
 I am ashamed of my folly,
 I pity the poor,
 I am weary of life,

Latin.

- It-repents me of my folly.
 It-vexes me of my folly.
 It-shames me of my folly.
 It-pities me of the poor.
 It-irks me of life.

^u Adversus.

- (a) Me meæ stultitiæ pœnitet.^v
 (b) Me meæ stultitiæ piget.
 (c) Me meæ stultitiæ pudet.
 (d) Misêret me pauperum.
 (e) Tædet me vitæ.

289. When 'ut' the word for 'that' would be,
 'That-not' may both be done by nē:
 Unless a 'so' or 'such' preceded,
 For then a 'non' will still be needed.

- (a) Palpēbræ molles sunt ne
 The eye-lids soft are, that
 premant ocūlum.
 they may not press the eye.
- (b) Tanta est multitūdo, ut non-possint
 So great is the multitude that they cannot
 numerāri.
 be numbered.

290. VOCABULARY 42.

Slothful,	ignāvus (in, not; gnavus, active).
Sloth,	ignavia.
Some-time-or-other,	aliquando.
Physician,	medīcus.
Some,	alīquis (something, <i>aliquid</i>).
Attentive,	studiōsus.
To order,	jubēre, juss, juss (followed by acc. with <i>inf.</i>).
To learn by heart,	e-discere.
Athenian,	{ Atheniensis. (<i>Ensis</i> is a common termina- tion of names derived from towns.)
Socrātes,	{ Socrāt-es, G. is (one of the greatest of hea- then men. He taught the <i>immortality</i> of the soul, and was put to death by his countrymen the Athenians).
To value more highly,	pluris facere.
To cause to be made,	{ faciendum curāre (the partic. to agree with its noun).

Exercise 45.

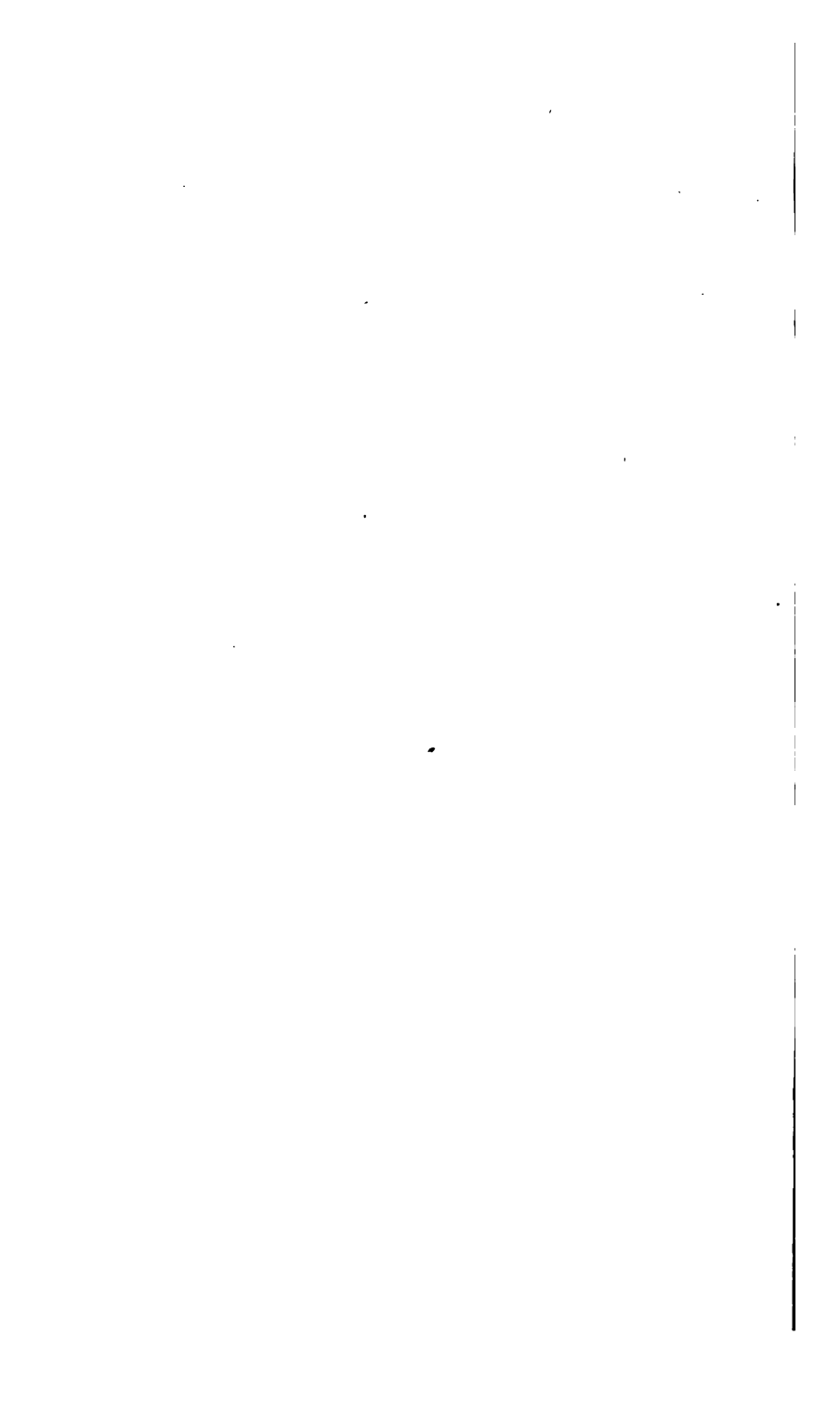
291. It is more pleasant to make a friend, than to have (one). The slothful man will some-time-or-other repent of his sloth. Christians pity the poor.

^v These verbs are regularly conjugated: pœnitet, pœnitēbat, pœnituit, pœnituerat, pœnitēbit, &c.

He will give the physician something, *that* he may be *the* more attentive. I order my son never to remember this injury. We give verses to boys to-be-learned-by-heart. The Athenians condemned Socrātes to death. Have you not understood that I do not need money? Anger has cost the state much blood. I *value you more-highly* every day.

292. Gallinæ avesque reliquæ pennis foveant pullos, ne frigore lædantur. Eōrum miserēri oportet, qui propter fortunam, non propter malitiam in miseriis sunt. Tui me miseret: mei piget. Raro primi consilii Caium poenitet. Sapientia semper eo contenta est quod adest. SCIPIO dicēbat, malle^w se unum civem servāre, quam mille hostes occidēre. Sic adhuc vixi, ut nemo unquam me ullius injuriæ accusaverit. Pontem in Istro flumine faciendum curavi. *Inter ambulandum* multa mecum locutus est.

^w That he had rather: infinitive of *mālo* (which see).



APPENDIX.

- The articles that have an asterisk before them, are not to be learnt till the other articles are known perfectly.

TERMINATIONS of SUBSTANTIVES and ADJECTIVES.

		Sing.				Plur.			
N. V.		G.	D.	Acc.	Abl.	N. V.	G.	D. Abl.	Acc.
1.	ŭs, ęr	ę	ę	am	ā	ę	ārum	is	ās
2.	{ (um neut.) }	ī	ō	um	ō	ī	ōrum	is	ōs
3.	{ various (generally not containing the unaltered root) }	ŭs	ī	em (im)	ę (ī)	ęs	um ium	ibŭs	ęs
4.	{ ŭs (neut. u) }	ŭs	ŭī	um	ŭ	ŭs	uum	ibŭs ŭbŭs	ŭs
5.	ęs	ęī	ęī	em	ę	ęs	ęrum	ębŭs	ęs

• OBS. In neuters, Acc. is like Nom., and both in the plur. end in ŭ.

- 2. The Vocative is always like the nominative, except in nouns in *us* of the second, which make V. ę. Proper names in *ius*, with *ilius*, *genius*, contract *ie* into *i*.
- 3. In the third, *vis*, with *sitis*, *tussis*, *amussis*, and a few more, have Acc. *im*, Abl. *i* only.
Febris, *puppis*, *secŭris*, *turris*, &c., prefer *im*, *i*.
Neuters in *e*, *al*, *ar*, have Abl. *i*, N. plur. *ia*, G. plur. *ium*.
- 4. Besides the neuters in *e*, *al*, *ar*, the following classes of words generally make G. plur. *ium*:
 - (a) Nouns in *es*, *is*, *er*, not increasing in the Gen.
 - (b) Nouns in *s*, *x*, after a consonant, except words of more than one syllable in *ps*.

- (c) Monosyllables. (4) National names in *as*, *is*, that make their genitives in *itis*, *iitis*, respectively.

EXCEPTIONS.

- (d) *But* vates, proles, juvenis, senex, canis,
Take um ; *with* pater, frater, mater, panis.
- (e) Of monosyllables, the following, with a few more, take um :
Dux, grex,
Vox, lex,
Pes, prex,
Fur, rex,
Mos, fraus,
Flos, laus.
- * 5. The fourth declension is a *contracted* form of the third declension :
G. *istis*, *uis*. Abl. *istis*, *uis*, &c.
- * 6. The following words of the *fourth* have Abl. *ibus* :
Arcus, acus, portus, quercus, ficus, lacus, artus,
Et tribus, *et* partus ; specus *adde*, veruque, pecuque.
Neuters in *u* are indeclinable in sing. ; N. plur. *ua*.
In the fifth declension *e* of G. and D. is *long*, if it follows a vowel ;
short, if it follows a consonant. (*faciis*, *fidis*.)

7. ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS.

I.			II.		
2.	1.	2. (neut.)	2.	1.	2. (neut.)
Bonus,	bonū,	bonum,	tener,	tenēra,	tenērum,
Boni,	bonæ,	boni,	tenēri,	tenēræ,	tenēri,
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.
Or,			Or,		
Unus,	unū,	unum,	æger,	ægrā,	ægrum,
Unius*,			ægri,	ægæ,	ægri,
Unī,			&c.		
Unum,	unam,	unum,			
&c.	&c.	&c.			

8. These adjectives are of the second declension in the *mas.* and *neut.* ;
of the first in the *fem.*
9. The following are declined like *unus*.

With *ius*, *i*, do nullus, ullus,
Totus, solus, uter,
Alter (but with shortened *i*),
Alius, unus, neuter.

* *Solius* appears to have *ī*, though commonly considered as *long*. (Z.)

10. *Alius*, G. *alius* (= *ali-ius*). Neut. *aliud*.
 Alter, G. *alterius*. ——— Uter, G. *utrius*.
- * 11. ~~Gen.~~ I of Gen. may be used *short* in poetry.
- * 12. *Liber*, *prosper*, *tener*, with a few more, and adjectives in *fer*, *ger* (from *fero*, *gero*), retain the *e*: the rest drop it.

ADJECTIVES OF ONE AND TWO TERMINATIONS

(which are all of the *third* declension).

13. Adjectives in *is*.—Adjectives in *is* have neut. *e*; Abl. *i*. Neut. plur. *ia*; G. *ium*.
14. Comparatives in *or*.—Comparatives in *or* have Neut. *us*; Abl. *e* or *i*. Neut. plur. *a*; G. *um*.
15. The other terminations have no peculiar form for the *neut. sing.*, and are generally called adjectives of *one termination*, though they have *two* in the *Nom.* and *Acc.* (except in *Nom. sing.*).
16. (α) They have Abl. *e* or *i*. Neut. plur. *ia*, G. *ium*.
 For participles abl. *e* } is the more common.
 For adjectives abl. *i* }
- * (β) But
 Pauper, superstes, cælebs, ales, hospes,
 Have *e*, with compos, puber, index, sospes,
 and a few more: these have also G. plur. *um*. *Vetus* has n. pl. *vetëra*.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES. See 245—248.

17. Adjectives in *dîcus*, *fîcus*, *vîlus* (from *dîco*, *facio*, *volo*), make *comp.* and *superl.* in *entior*, *entissimus*, added to the root. (*Benevîlus*, *benevolentior*, *benevolentissimus*.)
18. Those with a vowel before *us*, except those in *quus* (= *kwus*), do not form their comparison by termination.
19. The adverbs by which comparison may be effected, are *magis*, more, *maxime*, most.
20. Obs. ~~Gen.~~ The *neut. comparative adj.* is used for the *comparative adverb*.
21. The *superlative* adverb is the *superlative adjective* with *us* changed into *e*.

Terminations of the third persons of the Active Verb, &c. *

	1.	2.	3.	4.	Verb, <i>to defend.</i>
Present,	at,	et,	it,	it,	{ defends; is defend- ing; does defend.
Imperfect,	(R) ābat,	ēbat,	ēbat,	iēbat,	{ was defending: (of- ten) defended; did defend.
Future,	(R) ābit,	ēbit,	et,	iet,	shall or will defend.
Perfect,	(R) it,				{ defended; did de- fend; has defended.
Pluperfect,	(R) ērat,				had defended.
Future perf.	(R) ērit,				{ shall or will have defended.
Imperat. (pers. 2: R) ā,	ē,	ē,	i,		defend; do you defend.
Pres. subj.	(R) et,	eat,	at,	iat,	may defend.
Imperf. subj.	(R) āret,	ēret,	ēret,	iet,	{ might, should, would defend.
Perf. subj.	(R) ērit,				{ may (or should) have defended.
Pluperf. subj.	(R) isset,				{ might, should, would have de- fended.
Inf. Pres. } Imperf. }	(R) āre,	ēre,	ēre,	Ire,	to defend.
Inf. Perf. } Pluperf. }	(R) isse,				to have defended.
Inf. Future,	part. in <i>rus</i> with <i>esse</i> ,				{ to be going (or about) to defend.
Gerunds,	(R) andi,	endi,	endi,	iendi,	of defending.
Supine,	(r) um,				to defend.
Part. Pres.	(R) ans,	ens,	ens,	iens,	defending.
Part. Fut.	(r) ūrus,				{ going (or about) to defend.
	(Passive Participles.)				(Passive Participles.)
Past partic.	(r) us,				{ defended; being de- fended.
Part. in dus,	(R) andus,	endus,	endus,	iendus,	to be defended.

* R, R, r, stand respectively for 'root of present,' 'root of perfect,' 'root of supine.' In repeating the table, the pupil should always say which root the termination is to be added to. Thus: 'Pluperfect; root of perfect; it.'

Obs. 1. *Shall*, in the first person, simply *foretells*; in the other persons, it *commands*.

Will, in the first person, declares the *speaker's intention* in a positive manner; in the other persons, it *commands*.

• Obs. 2. The *Imperfect* is construed by the *perf.* when it expresses *habits* or *repeated actions*.

Obs. 3. The *pres.* '*does* defend,' and the *perf.* '*did* defend,' are used after *negative words*, and in *questions* and *strong affirmations*.

• Obs. 4. Remember that '*am come*' is *perf. act.* : '*is building*' *pres. pass.* : '*is built*' *perfect pass.*

• Obs. 5. The *pres. subj.* is often to be construed by *should, would*; and, in *questions*, by *can, shall, &c.*

• Obs. 6. The *imperf. subj.* is sometimes to be construed by *should have, would have*; and, in *questions*, by *could, &c.*

• Obs. 7. In sentences with *if, when, until, &c.* a *future* is often to be construed by a *present*, and a *future perfect* by a *perfect*. This is when the verb of the principal sentence is *future*.

23.

Terminations of the Persons.

	(Sing.)				(Plur.)		
	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
Active	o, i, m,	a,	t,		mus,	tis,	nt.
Passive	r,	{ ris, re,	tur,		mur,	mŕni,	ntur.

(1) This does not apply to the *Imperative*.

(2) *Perf. Indic. Act.* has 2 sing. and plur. *isti, istis*, respectively; and 3 plur. *erunt* or *ere*.

24.

(ACTIVE VOICE.)

INDICATIVE

PRESENT, [*defend; do defend; am defending.*]

am-	ē, k	ēs,	ēt,	āmūs,	ātīs,	ant.
mon-	eō,	ēs,	ēt,	ēmūs,	ētīs,	ent.
reg-	ō,	īs,	īt,	īmūs,	ītīs,	unt.
aud-	iō,	īs,	īt,	imūs,	itīs,	iunt.

IMPERFECT, (R.) [*was defending; often, defended.*]

am-	ābam,	ābās,	ābāt,	ābāmūs,	ābātīs,	ābant.
mon-	ēbam,	ēbās,	ēbāt,	ēbāmūs,	ēbātīs,	ēbant.
reg-	ēbam,	ēbās,	ēbāt,	ēbāmūs,	ēbātīs,	ēbant.
aud-	iēbam,	iēbās,	iēbāt,	iēbāmūs,	iēbātīs,	iēbant.

FUTURE, (R.) [*shall or will defend.*]

am-	ābō,	ābīs,	ābīt,	ābīmūs,	ābītīs,	ābunt.
mon-	ēbō,	ēbīs,	ēbīt,	ēbīmūs,	ēbītīs,	ēbunt.
reg-	am,	ēs,	ēt,	ēmūs,	ētīs,	ent.
aud-	iam,	iēs,	iēt,	iēmūs,	iētīs,	ient.

PERFECT, [*defended; did defend—have defended* † (perf. def.)]

amāv-	}	ī,	istī,	īt,	īmūs,	istīs,	{ ērunt, }
monu-							
rex- (= reg)							
audīv-							

PLUPERFECT, (R.) [*had defended.*]

amāv-	}	ēram,	ērās,	ērāt,	erāmūs,	erātīs,	erant.
monu-							
rex-							
audīv-							

FUTURE PERFECT, (R.) [*shall or will have defended.*]

amāv-	}	ēro,	{ ēris, }	ērīt,	{ ērimūs ¹ , }	{ ērītīs, }	{ ērint. }
monu-							
rex-							
audīv-							

IMPERATIVE

IMPERATIVE, (R.) [*defend;—do you defend.*]

	2.	3.	2 pl.	3 pl.
am-	ā, āto,	āto,	ātē, ātōtē,	anto.
mon-	ē, ēto,	ēto,	ētē, ētōtē,	ento.
reg-	ē, īto,	īto,	ītē, ītōtē,	unto.
aud-	ī, īto,	īto,	itē, itōtē,	iunto.

^k O of verbs is sometimes *short*. In the golden age, it first (after the comic writers) appears short in Ovid, e. g. in nesciō, rependō, putō, estō.

† The perfect *definite* (perf. with *have*) is used of an action *done* in a

MOOD.

(PASSIVE VOICE.)

(Obs. ~~the~~ Passive adds *r* to the tenses that end in *o*; changes *m* into *r* in those that end in *m*.)PRESENT, [*am defended—is building.*]

am-	ör,	ärıs,	ätür,	ämür,	ämını,	antür.
mon-	eör,	erıs,	etür,	emür,	emını,	entür.
reg-	ör,	erıs,	ytür,	ymür,	ymını,	untür.
aud-	iör,	irıs,	itür,	imür,	imını,	iuntür.

IMPERFECT, [*was defended* * (not strictly imperf.)—*was building.*]

am-	ābār,	ābārıs,	ābätür,	ābāmür,	ābāmını,	ābantür.
mon-	ēbār,	ēbārıs,	ēbätür,	ēbāmür,	ēbāmını,	ēbantür.
reg-	ēbār,	ēbārıs,	ēbätür,	ēbāmür,	ēbāmını,	ēbantür.
aud-	iēbār,	iēbārıs,	iēbätür,	iēbāmür,	iēbāmını,	iēbantür.

FUTURE, [*shall or will be defended.*]

am-	ābör,	ābörıs,	ābýtür,	ābýmür,	ābýmını,	ābuntür.
mon-	ēbör,	ēbörıs,	ēbýtür,	ēbýmür,	ēbýmını,	ēbuntür.
reg-	ār,	erıs,	etür,	emür,	emını,	entür.
aud-	iār,	ierıs,	iětür,	iēmür,	iēmını,	ientür.

PERFECT, [*was defended; have been defended—is built.*]Made up of the *past partic.* with *sum*—(sometimes *fui*).PLUPERFECT, [*had been defended.*]Made up of the *past partic.* and *šram*—(sometimes *fušram*).FUTURE PERFECT, [*shall or will have been defended.*]Made up of *past partic.* with *šro*—(sometimes *fušro*).

MOOD.

(R.) [*be defended*: 2 sing. like *Infm. act.*]

2.		3.	2 pl.		3 pl.
ärē,	ätör,	ätör,	ämını,	ämınör,	antör.
erē,	etör,	etör,	emını,	emınör,	entör.
ērē,	ytör,	ytör,	ymını,	ymınör,	untör.
irē,	itör,	itör,	imını,	imınör,	iuntör.

present time, (no matter of what *length*.) or *still continuing* in its completed state. *Am oome* is the *perf. def.* of a neut. verb of motion.

* 'Was being defended' is sometimes used, but is not a correct form.

(ACTIVE VOICE.)

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT, (R.) [*may, should defend.*]

am-	em,	ēs,	ēt,	ēmūs,	ētīs,	ent.
mon-	eam,	cas,	cēt,	cāmūs,	cētīs,	cant.
reg-	am,	ās,	āt,	āmūs,	ātīs,	ant.
aud-	iam,	ias,	iēt,	iāmūs,	iātīs,	iant.

IMPERFECT, (R.) [*might, would, should defend.*]

am-	ārem,	ārēs,	ārēt,	ārēmūs,	ārētīs,	ārent.
mon-	ērem,	ērēs,	ērēt,	ērēmūs,	ērētīs,	ērent.
reg-	īrem,	īrēs,	īrēt,	īrēmūs,	īrētīs,	īrent.
aud-	īrem,	īrēs,	īrēt,	īrēmūs,	īrētīs,	īrent.

PERFECT, (R.) [*may, should have defended.*]

amāv-	}	ērim,	{	ērīs, or ēris,	{	ērīmūs, or ērīmūs,	{	ērītīs, or ērītīs,	}	ērint.
monu-										
rex-										
audīv-										

PLUPERFECT, (R.) [*might, should, would have defended.*]

amāv-	}	issem,	issēs,	issēt,	issēmūs,	issētīs,	issent.
monu-							
rex-							
audīv-							

INFINITIVE

PRESENT,	{	(R.) [<i>to defend: to be defending.</i>]			
IMPERF.		1.	2.	3.	4.
		ārē,	ērē,	ērē,	īrē.

PERFECT,	{	(R.) [<i>to have defended.</i>]			
PLUPERFECT,		iasc.			

FUTURE, [*to be going or about to defend.*]Part. of fut. (in *rus*) with *esse*.

PARTICIPLES, &c.

GERUNDS, (R.) [*of &c. defending.*]

andi, endi, endi, iendi.

SUPINE, (root of its own.) [*to defend—after verbs of motion.*] um.PARTIC. PRESENT, (R.) [*defending.*]

ans, ens, ens, iens.

PARTIC. PERFECT, [*having defended.*]None. [Supplied by *quum* with *perf.* or *pluperf. subj.* or by *abl. absolute.*]PARTIC. FUTURE, (r.) [*going or about to defend.*] ūrus.

¹ The old grammarians are at variance respecting the quantity of *i* in *rimus*, *ritte*, of *fut. perf.* and *perf. subj.* Poets use these syllables both

MOOD.

(PASSIVE VOICE.)

PRESENT, [*may, can, should be defended.*]

am-	ēr,	ērīs,	ētūr,	ēmūr,	ēmīnī,	entūr.
mon-	eār,	eārīs,	eātūr,	eāmūr,	eāmīnī,	eantūr.
reg-	ār,	ārīs,	ātūr,	āmūr,	āmīnī,	antūr.
aud-	iār,	iārīs,	iātūr,	iāmūr,	iāmīnī,	iaantūr.

IMPERFECT, [*might, could, would be defended.*]

am-	ārēr,	ārērīs,	ārētūr,	ārēmūr,	ārēmīnī,	ārentūr.
mon-	ērēr,	ērērīs,	ērētūr,	ērēmūr,	ērēmīnī,	ērentūr.
reg-	ērēr,	ērērīs,	ērētūr,	ērēmūr,	ērēmīnī,	ērentūr.
aud-	irēr,	irērīs,	irētūr,	irēmūr,	irēmīnī,	irentūr.

PERFECT, [*may, should have been defended.*]Past partic. with *sim*—(sometimes *fuērīm*).PLUPERFECT, [*might, should, would have been defended.*]Past partic. with *essēm*—(sometimes *fuisse*).

MOOD.

PRESENT, { [*to be defended.*]IMPERF. { 1. 2. 3. 4.
ārī, ērī, ī, īrī.PERFECT, } [*to have been defended.*]PLUPERFECT, } Past partic. with *esse*—(sometimes *fuisse*).FUTURE, [*to be going or about to be defended.*]Supine (in *um*) with *iri*.

PARTICIPLES, &c.

SUPINE, (r.) [*to be defended*—after some *adjectives*.] u.

}	PAST PARTIC. (r.)	{	<i>defended.</i>	}	us.
			<i>being defended.</i>		
			<i>having been defended.</i>		

PARTIC. FUTURE, (R.) (implying *duty, necessity, &c.*)[*to be defended.*]

1.	2.	3.	4.
andus,	endus,	endus,	iendus.

as *long* and *short*, but the preponderance of usage appears to be in favour of *ī*, in both tenses. (Zumpt.) Grotefend marks *érimus*, &c.

25. Some verbs of the third end in *to*. They drop the *i* in the *imperative*, *infinitive*, and *imperfect subjunctive* of both voices:

	Imperat.	Infin.	Imp. Subj.
(a) Active,	suscipio, suscipe,	suscipere, suscipere.	susciperem.
Passive,	suscipior, suscipere,	suscipi, suscipere.	susciperer.
(b) In the present of both voices they retain the <i>i</i> in the third person plural, and drop it in the other persons:			
Active,	suscipio, suscipis, it, &c.	3 plur. <i>suscipiunt</i> .	
Passive,	suscipior, susciperis, itur, &c.	3 plur. <i>suscipiuntur</i> .	

26. *Esse, to be.*

INDICATIVE.

Present (<i>I am</i>),	sum, es, est,	sūmus, estis, sunt.
Imperf. (<i>I was</i>),	eram, eras, erat,	erāmus, erātis, erant.
Fut. (<i>I shall</i> or <i>will be</i>),	ero, eris, erit,	erīmus, erītis, erunt.
Imperat. (<i>be thou</i>),	es (esto), esto,	este (estote), sunt.
Subj. Pres. (<i>I may be</i>),	sim, sis, sit,	sīmus, sītis, sint.
Subj. Imp. (<i>I might</i> &c. <i>be</i>),	essem*, esses, esset,	essēmus, essētis, essent.

Infin. *esse*: *perf. fuisse*: *fut. fore, or futurum esse*.

Perf. fui (was; have been). Tenses from *R.*, regular.

27. The syllables *ve, vi*, in perfect tenses, are often thrown away.

Thus, for *amaveram, amavissem, impleveram, implevissem*, we find, *amāram, amassem, implēram, implesem*.
noveram, noverim, novissem, novisse,
noram, norim, nossem, nosse.

28. Go through *prodesse* (112, p. 27).
 29. ——— *occidere, killing* (167, p. 39).
 30. ——— *epistola scribenda* (174, p. 41).
 31. ——— *scribendum est mihi* (201, p. 48).
 32. ——— *mihi creditur* (233, p. 57).
 33. ——— *mihi ire licet* (260, p. 64).
 34. ——— *me ire oportet* (269, p. 65).
 35. Mention the participles of *loquor* (239, p. 59) †.

VOCABULARIES.

36. (Irregular and other verbs.)

Possum,	{ I am able; I can. (<i>Possum, potēs, potest; possumus, potestis, possunt.</i> Imp. <i>potēram</i> . Fut. <i>potēro</i> . Subj. pres. <i>possim</i> . Imp. <i>possem</i> . Root of perf. <i>potui</i> . See 136.)
Volo,	am willing; wish.
Nolo,	am unwilling (<i>for non volo</i>).
Malo,	had rather (<i>for magis or mage volo</i>).

* *Forem, fores, &c.* is also used as imperf. subj.

† The *fut. inf.* of a deponent verb, is the *fut. in rus* with *esse*.

<i>Pres.</i>	vōlo, vis, vult, nōlo, non vis, non vult, mālo, mavis, mavult,	vōlūmus, vultis, volunt. nolūmus, non vultis, nolunt. malūmus, mavultis, malunt.
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<i>Subj. pres.</i>	vēlim, nōlim, mālim. (is, it: imus, itis, int.)
<i>Subj. imperf.</i>	vellem, nollem, mallem.
<i>Infinitive</i>	velle, nolle, malle.

The other tenses are all formed regularly. They have no gerunds, supines, or participles (except *volens, nolens*), nor imperative, except *noli, nolite, — nolite*.

Noli putare (be unwilling to think =) *do not think*.

Fēro (tūli, lātum), bear. (Imperative, *fer—ferte*.)

This verb has *fers, fert, fertur*, for *feris, ferit, feritur*; and drops *e* whenever it would stand between two *r*'s. Hence *ferrem, ferre, &c.*, for *ferērem, ferēre*.

Fio, become; am made or done: *partly used as pass. of facio*.

It is conjugated regularly, except that it has *fīrem* for *fīrem*, and an irregular infin. *fīri*. It has no *perf.*; *factus sum, eram, &c.*, being in use.

Edo (ē), eat.

This verb is conjugated regularly after the third; but has also some forms which are common to it and *sum*.

Present,	<i>edo, &c.</i> , and also, <i>ēs, est, — estis, —</i> .
Imperative,	<i>ede, &c.</i> , and also, <i>es, esto, — este, estote</i> .
Subj. Imperf.,	<i>edērem, and also, essem, esses, &c.</i>
Infinitive,	<i>edere, and esse</i> .

N. B. These forms must be distinguished from those of *sum* by their transitive meaning. *Es* thou eatest: *Es* thou art.

Eo (īvi^a, itum), go. (Pres. *eo, is, it; imus, itis, eunt*. Imp. *ibam*. Fut. *ibo*. Imperat. *i*. Subj. pres. *eam*. Imp. *irem*. Part. *iens, euntis, &c.* Ger. *eundi, &c.*)

<i>Queo</i> , am able, can.	These verbs are conjugated like <i>eo</i> , as far as they are in use: 3 plur. <i>queunt, nequeunt</i> . Subj. pres. <i>queam, nequeam, &c.</i>
<i>Nequeo</i> , am unable; cannot.	

Memīni, { I remember; with only the tenses derived from the *perf.* which has the meaning of a *present*. Imperat. *memento*.

Cœpi, I have begun (*cœptus est* before pass. infin.).
Odi, I hate (with meaning of *present*. See *memini*).
Inquam, I say: *inquit*, says he: *inquiunt*, say they, &c.

^a In the compounds of *eo*, the *perf.* is generally *ii*.

37. SUBSTANTIVES.

Deus,	{ God. <i>Voc.</i> Deus. <i>Nom.</i> and <i>Dat. plur.</i> generally take <i>i</i> for <i>e</i> . <i>Diī</i> or <i>Dī</i> ; <i>Diīs</i> or <i>Dīs</i> .
Jupiter,	Jupīter. <i>G.</i> Jovis, &c.
Bos,	{ bull, cow, ox. <i>G.</i> bovis; <i>G. pl.</i> boum; <i>D.</i> bōbus or būbus.
Respublica,	{ republic, commonwealth. <i>G.</i> reipublicæ, &c.: the substantive <i>res</i> , and the adj. <i>publica</i> in agreement with it.
Jusjurandum,	{ oath. <i>G.</i> iurijurandi, &c., <i>jus</i> neut., with the partic. <i>jurandum</i> in agreement.
Vis,	strength: vis, vī, vim, vī: vīres, vīrium, vīribus.
Vir,	man: vīri, &c., as 2nd: vīri, vīrōrum, &c.

☞ *Āēr*, *æther*, have generally the acc. *ætra*, *æthēra*.

38. GREEK NOUNS.

1st DECL.	{ <i>Ēnē-ās</i> , <i>as</i> , <i>as</i> , <i>am</i> (<i>ān</i>), <i>ā</i> , <i>ā</i> . <i>Anchis-es</i> , <i>es</i> , <i>es</i> , <i>ēn</i> , <i>ē</i> , <i>ē</i> . <i>Voc.</i> sometimes <i>ā</i> <i>Pēnēlōp-ā</i> , <i>ēs</i> , <i>es</i> , <i>ēn</i> , <i>ē</i> , <i>ē</i> . [and <i>ā</i> .
2nd DECL.	{ <i>Del-ēs</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>um</i> or <i>ōn</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>o</i> . <i>Orph-eūs</i> , <i>eī</i> , <i>eo</i> , <i>eum</i> or <i>ēā</i> , <i>eu</i> , <i>eo</i> . (or, <i>N.</i> <i>eūs</i> , <i>G.</i> eos, <i>D.</i> <i>ēī</i> (<i>eī</i>), <i>Acc.</i> <i>ēā</i> poetical.) <i>Ath-ōs</i> , <i>ō</i> , <i>ō</i> , <i>ōn</i> or <i>ō</i> , <i>ōs</i> , <i>ō</i> . (In Greek <i>ως</i> .)
3rd DECL.	{ <i>Pōēs-is</i> , <i>is</i> , } <i>i</i> , <i>im</i> , } <i>is</i> , <i>i</i> . <i>es</i> , <i>eōn</i> (Thus not (<i>eos</i>), } (<i>in</i>), } found). <i>Nerē-is</i> , <i>G. Nerēid-is</i> , } <i>i</i> , <i>em</i> , } (<i>Nerēī</i>), <i>ē</i> . <i>ēs</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>ibus</i> , <i>es</i> . } (<i>ōs</i>), } (<i>ā</i>), } (<i>ās</i>). } <i>Perīcl-ēs</i> , <i>is</i> , } <i>i</i> , <i>em</i> , } <i>es</i> , } <i>e</i> . <i>i</i> , } <i>ea</i> , } <i>e</i> , } <i>e</i> . <i>Did-ō</i> , <i>ūs</i> , <i>ō</i> , <i>ō</i> , <i>ō</i> . (also, <i>ōnis</i> , &c.)

OBS. Neuters in *a*, *G.* *ātis*, have *D. plur.* in *ātis*: thus, *poēma*, *D. plur.* *poēmātis*, not *poemafibus*.

39. PRONOUNS.

(Final syllables in *italics* are appended to all the cases.)

(1) Personal Pronouns.

Ego, tu; nos, vos; sui (98, p. 24).

(2) Possessive Pronouns.

Meus, *mine* (*voc. mas. mi*): *tuus*, *thine*: *noster* (*īra*, *trum*), *ours*: *vester*, *yours*: *suus*, *his*, *hers*, *its*, *theirs* (or, *his own*, *her own*, &c.).

(3) Demonstrative (or, *pointing-out*) Pronouns.

Is, { (antecedent to *qui*) *that*, *pl. those*: when without
 a noun, *he*, *she*, *it*; *pl. they* (195, c) *.

* Nom. plural may be *ei*: *Dat. pl. eis*.

Iste,	{ <i>that of yours; that by you</i> (the demonstrative of the second person). Iste, ista, istud, G. istius, &c. (reg. as if <i>us, a, ud, G. ius.</i>)
Ille,	<i>that; the former.</i> Ille, illa, illud, G. illius, &c.
Hic,	<i>this (pl. these); the latter.</i> { Hic, hæc, hoc: hujus: huic: hunc, hanc, hoc: hoc, hac, hoc hi, hæ, hæc: horum, harum, horum: his: hos, has, hæc.
Idem,	{ <i>the same.</i> Idem <i>ac</i> or <i>qui</i> , 'the same <i>as</i> ,' (idem, eadem, Idem, G. ejus-dem *, &c.)
Qui,	{ <i>who.</i> G. <i>whose.</i> Acc. <i>whom.</i> { <i>Who</i> of persons; <i>which.</i> G. <i>whose,</i> } Acc. <i>which.</i> { <i>which</i> of things; <i>of which.</i> } { <i>that</i> of both.
Quis?	<i>who?</i> (interrogative.)
Quis,	any (<i>indefinite</i> : after <i>si, nisi, nō, num, quō, quanto</i>).
Quidam,	<i>a certain one.</i>
Quivis,	{ <i>any you please.</i>
Quilibet,	
Quisquam†,	{ <i>any; any single one</i> (when it is denied that there are any).
Aliquis,	{ <i>any; some</i> (though not much or many: <i>ali-quis, -qua, -quid</i> or <i>quod.</i> Neut. pl. <i>-qua</i>).
Quispiam,	<i>some, somebody.</i>
Quisque,	<i>each.</i> (Unusquisque, stronger, <i>each one.</i>)
Quicquid,	<i>whoever</i> (used without a substantive: neut. <i>quicquid</i>).
Quicunque,	<i>whoever; whatever</i> (used with a subst.).
Ecquis?	{ (does) any? (fem. sing. generally, neut. plur. always <i>ecqua</i>).
Uter,	{ <i>which</i> (of two): <i>uterque, each</i> (<i>utraque, utrumque, G. -iusque</i>).
Alius (a, ud),	<i>another; other.</i> (The first of two <i>aliis</i> is <i>some</i> .)
Alter,	<i>the other</i> (of two); <i>another; one more.</i>
Talis,	<i>such; antecedent to qualis</i> (<i>as</i>).
Tantus,	<i>so great; antecedent to quantus</i> (<i>as</i>).
Tot,	<i>so many; antecedent to quot</i> (<i>as</i>).

* Idem = *is-dem*: '*is*' must be declined, and *dem* appended: *m* before *d* is generally written *n*: *eundem, eorundem, &c.*

‡ Quis is declined like *qui* (230); but has also neut. *quid*: and *quis, any*, has *nom. fem. sing.* and *neut. plur. quæ* or *quæ*.

The compounds of *quis* have also neut. *quid* and *quod*: of which *quid* is used without a substantive, *quod* with one.

Quicunque has only *quodcunque* in the neuter.

† Neut. *quicquam*: very rarely *quodquam*. Zumpt. *Quisquam* is used as a subst., *ullus* as an adj.

40. (Table of Irregular Comparatives, &c.)

(1) Bonus, malus, magnus, parvus (248).

Multus (<i>much</i> , pl. <i>many</i>) — plurimus.	Plus, (<i>neut.</i>) G. pluris, are the only forms in sing. Plures, <i>neut.</i> plura: G. plurium, &c.
Multum (<i>much</i>), plus, — plurimum.	
Plerique (-æque, -âque), is used for <i>most</i> without a substantive.	

(2) Defectives.

— interior, intĭmus.	— citerior, citĭmus.	Related in meaning to the adverbs, <i>in-</i> <i>tra</i> , <i>ultra</i> , &c. Pejor, <i>worse</i> ; de- terior, <i>less good</i> .
— ulterior, ultĭmus.	— prior, prĭmus.	
— propior, proxĭmus.	— deterior, deterrĭmus.	

(3) Abundant.

extĕrus, exterior, *extrĕmus*, seldom *extĭmus*.
 infĕrus, inferior, *infĭmus*, *ĭmus*.
 supĕrus, superior, *suprĕmus*, *summus*.

postĕrus, posterior, postrĕmus, postĭmus (but only in the sense
 of a *posthumous* child).

Also *maturrĭmus* and *maturissĭmus*.

imbecillĭmus — *imbecillissĭmus*.

dives, *divitior*, } *divitissĭmus*. { Cicero uses the longer forms. The
 ditior, } *ditissĭmus*. { shorter come from *dis*, G. *ditis*:
 of which the N. pl. *ditia* is now the
 only proper form for that case.

Jūvĕnis, sĕnex, have comp. jūnior, sĕnior. (Senex, old man; G.
senis.)

41. (ON COMPOUND WORDS.) In compound words,

- (1) *a* and *æ* of the root are often changed into *i*; sometimes into *e*.
- (2) *e* of the root is sometimes changed into *i*.
- (3) If the simple verb has a *reduplication*, it is not retained by the compound verb:—except by *præcurro*, and the compounds of *posco* and *disco*.

42. Meaning of Prepositions in composition.

[Those are omitted that have *only* their proper meaning as prepositions. Those in italics are *inseparable* prepositions, never appearing but in compound words.]

(Change of form by
assimilation, &c.)

<i>Amb</i> ,	round; on both sides.	am, an.
<i>Com</i> ,	with; <i>in some verbs</i> , completely.	co, col, con, cor.
<i>De</i> ,	down; from.	
<i>Dis</i> ,	asunder; in different directions.	di, dif, dir.
<i>E</i> , <i>ex</i> ,	out of; thoroughly.	ef.
<i>In</i> ,	into, on, against: (<i>with adj.</i>) not.	{ i, ig, il, im, ir (<i>im</i> before <i>b, p, m</i>).

(Change of form by
assimilation, &c.)

Ob,	against.		o, oc, of, og, op, os.
Per,	{ through ; thoroughly ; with adj. very.		pe, pel.
Præ,	before : (with adj.) very.		
Præter,	by.		
Pro,	forth ; forwards.		prod, pol, por.
Re,	back ; again ; un-		red.
Sz,	without.		sēd.
Sub,	{ under ; away from beneath : somewhat.		{ su, suc, suf, sug, sul, sum, sup, sur.
Trans,	{ across ; through ; over to the other side.		trā.
Sus*,	up ; upwards.		

* *Ab* is changed into *au* in *aufero*, *aufugio*.43. Adjectives in *is* with *er* in *nom. sing. mas.*

Mascul.			So		
ācer,	ācris,	ācre.	salūber,	vultīcer,	equester,
alācer,	alācris,	alācre.	pedester,	paluster,	terrester,
celēber,	celēbris,	celēbre.	campester,	silvester.	
celer,	celēris,	celēre.			

44. [Examples of *Patronymics*, (or names from a *father* or *ancestor*.)]

Ānēas,	Anchīses,	Tyndārus,	Theseus,	Atlas, (antis,)
m. Āneādes,	Anchisiādes,	Tyndarīdes,	Thesīdes †,	{ Atlantīdes,
f. (Ānēis,)	Anchisiās,	Tyndāris,	Thesēis,	{ Atlantīdes,
				Atlantis,
				Atlantias.

45. (Examples of names derived from one's *town*, or *native country*.)

m. Persa,	Cres,	Tros,	Thrax,	Laco (Lacon),	Phoenix,
f. Persis,	Cressa, }	Troas,	Threissa, }	Lacōna,	Phoenissa.
	Cretis, }		Thressa, }		

Romānus, Clusīnus, Atheniensis, Abderītēs, (fem. Abderītis)
(Roman) (of Clusium) (an Athenian) (of Abdera)Milesius, Arpinas.
(of Milētus) (of Arpinum.)46. Initials of Roman names. (*Prænomina*.)

A.	stands for	Aulus.	N.	stands for	Numerius.
APP.	_____	Appius.	P.	_____	Publius.
C.	_____	Caius.	Q.	_____	Quintus.
CN.	_____	Cnaeus.	SER.	_____	Servius.
D.	_____	Decimus.	SEX.	_____	Sextus.
K.	_____	Kæso.	SP.	_____	Spurius.
L.	_____	Lucius.	T.	_____	Titus.
M.	_____	Marcus.	TI.	_____	Tiberius.
M' or M?	_____	Manius.			

* This word is still found in the phrase '*susque, deque*.'† For *Thesīdes*.

47. (A few of the most important terminations of derivative words.)

- (1) **SUBST.** *Id* and *us* of the *fourth* (from root of *supine*), denote the *doing* of the action: sometimes the *thing done*. *Tor, sor* (mas.), *trix* (fem.), denote the *doer* of the action: *ia, tia, tas, túdo* (from *adjectives*), a *quality or state*: *ellus, illus, ōlus, ūlus, cūlus*, are *diminutives*.
- (2) **ADJ.** *ōsus, (u)lentus, ūdus*, denote *fulness* of, &c.: *bilis* denotes *worthiness or capability of being*, &c.: *eus, ūnus*, the being of such a substance.
- (3) **VERBS.** *Scō*, termination of verbs that note *beginning, becoming*. They are called *inchoatives*: their *perf.* is formed by changing *esco* into *ui*.
Verbs in (*i*)*to, so*, are generally formed from the *supine* of other verbs, and denote the *frequent repetition of the action*. They are of the *first* conjugation.
☞ *Transitive* verbs, derived from *nouns*, are generally of the *first*, *intransitive* ones of the *second* conjugation.

48. 1. ADVERBS OF PLACE* are fivefold, viz., *Adverbs signifying Motion (or Rest)*,

(1) In a Place.		Versus,	Towards.
Ubi,	Where?	Sursum,	Upward.
Hic,	Here.	Deorsum,	Downward.
Illic,	There.	Retrorsum,	Backward.
Istic,	There, where you are.	Dextrorsum,	To the right hand.
Ibi,	There.	Sinistrorsum,	To the left hand.
Intus,	Within.		
Foris,	Without.		
Ubique,	Every where.		
Nusquam,	No where.		
Alicubi,	Some where.		
Alibi,	Elsewhere.		
Ubivis,	Any where.		
Ibidem,	In the same Place.		
(2) To a Place—(o, uc).		(4) From a Place—(ne, nde).	
Quo,	Whither?	Unde?	Whence?
Huc,	Hither.	Hinc,	Hence.
Illuc,	Thither.	Illinc,	Thence.
Istuc,	Thither, to where you are.	Istinc,	Thence, from where you are.
Intro,	To within.	Inde,	Thence.
Foras,	To without.	Aliunde,	From elsewhere.
Eo,	To that place.	Aliunde,	From some place.
Alia,	To another place.	Sicunde,	If from any place.
Aliquo,	To some place.	Utrinque,	On both sides.
Eodem,	To the same place.	Superne,	From above.
		Inferne,	From below.
		Cœlitus,	From heaven.
		Funditus,	From the ground.
(3) Towards a Place.		(5) Through or by a Place.	
Quorsum?	Whitherward?	Qua,	Which way?
		Hac,	This way.
		Illac,	That way.
		Istac,	That way, by you.
		Alia,	Another way.

* From Ruddiman.

2. ADVERBS of TIME are threefold, *viz.*, such as signify,

(1) *Being in Time, either*

1. *Present.*

Nunc, *Now.*
Hodie, *To-day.*

2. *Past.*

Tunc, } *Then.*
Tum, }
Heri, } *Yesterday.*
Dudum, }
Pridem, } *Heretofore.*
Pridie, } *The day before.*
Nudiustertius, } *Three days ago.*
Nuper, } *Lately.*

3. *Future.*

(*Very Near.*)

Jamjam, } *Presently.*
Mox, } *Immediately.*
Statim, } *By and by.*
Protinus, } *Instantly.*
Illico, } *Straightway.*

(*Remote.*)

Cras, *To-morrow.*
Postridie, *The day after.*
Perendie, *Two days hence.*
Nondum, *Not yet.*

4. *Indefinite.*

Quando? *When?*
Aliquando, }
Nonnunquam, } *Sometimes.*
Interdum, }

Semper, *Always.*
Nunquam, *Never.*
Interim, } *In the mean time.*
Interea, }
Quotidie, *Daily.*

(2) *Continuance of Time.*

Quamdiu? *How long?*
Diu, *Long.*
Tamdiu, *So long.*
Jamdiu, }
Jamdudum, } *Long ago.*
Jampridem, }

(3) *Vicissitude, or Repetition of Time.*

1. *Indefinite.*

Quoties? *How often?*
Sæpe, *Often.*
Raro, *Seldom.*
Toties, *So often.*
Aliquoties, *For several times.*
Vicissim, *By turns.*
Rursus, *Again.*
Iterum, *A second time.*
Subinde, }
Identidem, } *Ever and anon.*

2. *Definite, or in Number.*

Semel, *Once.*
Bis, *Twice.*
Ter, *Thrice.*
Quater, *Four Times.*

3. **Adverbs of ORDER** ; as,

Inde, *Then.* Deinceps, *So forth.* Primo*, -um, *First,*
Deinde, *Thereafter.* Denuo, *Of new.* Secundo, *Secondly.*
Dehinc, *Henceforth.* Denique, *Finally.* &c.
Porro, *Moreover.* Postrêmo, *Lastly.*

4. The other *Adverbs* express **QUALITY, MANNER, &c.**, either *absolutely* or *comparatively*.

Bene, *well*; male, *ill*; fortiter, *bravely*; and innumerable others that come from adjective nouns or participles.

Profecto, certe, sane, plane, næ, utique, ita, etiam, *truly, verily, yes*; quidni? *Why not?* omnino, *certainly.*

* Primo, '*at first*': primum, '*in the first place*'; '*first*.'

Forte, forsan, fortassis, *fora*, *haply, perhaps, by chance, peradventure.*

Non, haud, *not*; nequāquam, *not at all*; neutquam, *by no means*; minime, *nothing less, by no means.* (Negatives.)

Hercule, *by Hercules*; pol, edepol, *by Pollux, &c.*

Utpöte, videlicet, scilicet, nimirum, nempe, *to wit, namely.*

Seorsum, *apart*; separātim, *separately*; sigillātim, *one by one*; viritim, *man by man*; oppidātim, *town by town, &c.*

Simul, una, pariter, *together*; plerumque, *for the most part.*

En, ecce, *lo, behold.*

Cur, quare, quamobrem, *why, wherefore?* Num, an, *whether?* Quomodo, qui, *how?*

Valde, maxime, magnopere, admōdum, oppido, perquam, longe, *very much, exceedingly*; nimis, nimium, *too much*; prorsus, penitus, omnino, *altogether, wholly.* Magis, *more, &c.*

Ferne, fere, prope, propemodum, pæne, *almost*; parum, *little*; paulo, paullulum, *very little.*

Potius, satius, *rather*; potissimum, præcipue, præsertim, *chiefly, especially*; imo, *yes, nay, nay rather.*

Ita, sic, adeo, *so*; ut, uti, sicut, sicuti, velut, veluti, ceu, tanquam, quasi, *as, as if*; quemadmodum, *even as*; satis, *enough*; itidem, *in like manner.*

Aliiter, secus, *otherwise*; aliōqui or aliōquin, *else*; nedum, *much more or much less.*

Sensim, paullatim, pedetentim, *by degrees, piece-meal*; vix, *scarcely*; ægre, *hardly, with difficulty.*

Tantum, solum, modo, tantummōdo, duntaxat, demum, *only.*

49.

THE NUMERALS.

(1) CARDINALS. ORDINALS. DISTRIBUTIVES. ADVERBS.

(answering to *how many?*) (the three first declinable.) (marking the place any thing holds in a series.) (answering to *how many a-piece?*)

1. unus	primus	singūll (pl.)	semel.
2. duo	secundus	bīni	bis.
3. tres	tertius	terni	ter.
4. quatuor	quartus	quaterni	quater.
5. quinque	quintus	quīni	quinquies.
6. sex	sextus	sēni	sexies.
7. septem	septimus	septēni	septies.
8. octo	octāvus	octōni	octies.
9. novem	nōnus	novēni	novies.
10. decem	dēcimus	dēni	decies.
11. undēcim	undecimus	undēni	undecies.
12. duodēcim	duodecimus	duodēni	duodecies.

CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	DISTRIBUTIVES.	ADVERBS.
13. tredĕcim	{ the two forms used (tertius decimus, &c.)	{ the two forms used (terni deni, &c.).	tredecies.
14. quatuordĕcim			quatuordecies.
15. quindĕcim			quindecies*.
16. sedĕcim			sedecies.
17. septendĕcim			septiesdecies.
18. duodeviginti	duodevicesĭmus		duodevicies.
19. undeviginti	undevicesĭmus		undevicies.
20. viginti	{ vicesĭmus vigesĭmus	vicēni	vicies.
100. centum	centesĭmus	centēni	centies.
1000. mille	millesĭmus	millēni	millies.
2000. { bis mille bina millia	bis millesĭmus	bis millēni	bis millies.

(2) Terminations of the multiples of *ten* and a *hundred*.

	CARD.	ORD.	DISTRIB.	ADV.
(Tens)	ginta	{ gesĭmus cesĭmus	{ gēni cēni	{ gies cies
				{ added to tri, quadra, quinqua, sexa, septua, octo, nona. The forms in e are used for 30 only.
(Hundreds)	{ genti centi	{ gentesĭmus centesĭmus	{ gēni cēni	{ genties centies
				{ added to du, tre, qua- drin, quinquā, sex, septin, octin, non (for adv. notin). The forms in e are for 2, 3, 6 (2×3=6).

Oss. (1.) The terminations for so many *tens* and so many *hundreds* are alike in the distributive series. But ~~the~~ the *hundreds* have a *consonant*, the *tens* a *vowel* before the termination, except for the multiples by three, in which observe that the *hundreds* have the *earlier* vowel (*tre* for *hundreds*; *tri* for *tens*). The forms in *genteni*, *centeni*, are also used for the *hundreds*.

Oss. (2.) The intermediate forms are made up of two or more of the forms given: *unus et viginti*, or *viginti unus* (one and twenty, or twenty-one; as in English): but the forms *duode-*, *unde-* (*two-from*, *one-from*) are mostly used for the *two before* every *ten* or *hundred*. Above 100 (in the cardinal numbers) the *larger precedes*, with or without *et*; but *et* is never used *twice*. (*Trecenti sexaginta sex*; or, *trecenti et sexaginta sex*.)

(3) (Declension of some of the numerals.) *Unus*, a, um; G. *ius*, &c. *tres*, Nout. *tria*; G. *trĭum*, &c.

Duo, duæ, duo; G. *duōrum*, *duārum*, *duōrum*; D. and Abl. *duōbus*, *duābus*, *duōbus*; Acc. *duos* (or *duo*), *duas*, *duo*.

* Various forms are used besides those set down: especially two uncombined forms are often used where *one compound form* is given. Thus

Mille is an indeclinable *adj.*: but *millia* (thousands) is a *plural substantive*; *millia*, *millium*, *millibus*.

With substantives used in the plural only, the *distributives* are used instead of the *cardinals*: *binæ literæ*, two letters. But *uni*, *æ*, *a*, is used (not *singuli*), and *trini* is used for *three*, not *terni*.

50.

CONJUNCTIONS.

(1) *Conjunctions governing the subjunctive.*

ut,	{ <i>that</i> ; in order <i>that</i> (often construed by the infinitive). <i>that</i> and carry 'not' (after verbs of fear).	quom̃nus,	{ (by which—the less), <i>that not</i> . from, with the participial substantive.
quo,	{ <i>that</i> (and carry 'the' to the comparative). <i>not</i> (with <i>imperat.</i> or <i>subjunctive</i> used imperatively).	ut̃nam,	<i>would that</i> .
ne,	{ <i>that</i> , and carry 'not:' lest. <i>that</i> (after verbs of fear). it may often be construed by <i>not</i> with the <i>infin.</i>	dum,	{ <i>provided that</i> ; if only.
neve,	{ <i>and that not</i> .	m̃odo,	{ (after these conjunctions 'not' is <i>nē</i> .)
neu,	{ <i>but</i> (as used after negatives). the relative with <i>not</i> .	quasi,	{ <i>as if</i> .
quin,	{ 'as not' with <i>infin.</i> from or without, with the participial substantive.	ut si,	{ (<i>pres. subj.</i> construed by the perfect after these conjunctions.)
		ac si,	{ <i>although</i> .
		tanquam,	{ <i>although</i> .
		licet,	<i>although</i> .
		quamvis,	<i>however much</i> ; <i>although</i> .
		quum,	<i>since</i> ; <i>although</i> .
		nedum,	{ <i>much less</i> .
		nedum ut,	

(2) Other conjunctions, most of them taking the subjunctive occasionally (especially with the *imperfect* and *pluperfect*).

quod,	{ <i>because, that</i> (after verbs expressing emotions, and when it refers to a demonstrative pronoun).	postquam,	{ <i>after</i> .
quum*,	<i>when</i> .	posteaquam,	
		simulac,	{ <i>as soon as</i> .
		simulatque,	
		ut primum,	
		quum primum,	

in the adverbs, for *quindecies*, *quinque decies* and *quingies decies* may be used: so *sexies decies*, &c.

* *Quum*, 'when,' often takes the subjunctive: it should generally do so, when the *verbum* with *when* could be turned into a *participle*.

ut, } *when; after.*
 ubi. }
 antequam*, } *before.*
 priusquam, }
 dum†, donec, } *until; as long as*
 quoad, } (*dum, whilst*).
 quam diu, *as long as.*
 si‡, *if.*
 sin, *but if; sin minus, but if not.*
 nisi, ni, *unless.*
 etsi, }
 tametsi, } *although, even though.*
 etiamsi, }
 et, que, ac, atque, and (*ac seldom*
before k sounds).
 etiam (*before its* } *even; also; too.*
word), } (*etiam, in an-*
 quodque (*after its* } *swers, is*
word), } *'yes.'*
 et,
 aut, vel, ve, or.
 verum, vero, but.
 autem, at, ast, atqui, sed, but.
 tamen, attamen, } *yet; notwith-*
 veruntamen, } *standing; ne-*
 } *vertheless.*
 quia, *because.*
 quippe, *because; inasmuch as.*
 quoniam, } *since.*
 quandoquidem, }
 quando, *when, since.*
 siquidem, *since; if indeed.*
 quatenus, *in as far as.*

nam, namque, } *for.*
 enim, etenim, }
 itaque, and so; therefore.
 igitur, }
 propterea, } *therefore.*
 idcirco, }
 ergo, }
 ideo, }
 hinc, hence; therefore.
 quare, }
 quapropter, } *wherefore.*
 quamobrem, }
 quocirca, }
 et — et, }
 atque — atque, } *both — and;*
 ac — ac, } *not only — but*
 tam — quam, } *also.*
 tum — tum, }
 quum — tum, }
 non solum, { *verum (or) not only,*
 non modo, { *(sed) etiam, but also.*
 aut — aut, }
 vel — vel, } *either — or.*
 sive — sive, { *be it that — or be it*
 seu — seu, } *that: either — or:*
 } *whether — or.*
 nunc — nunc, } *now — now; one*
 modo — modo, } *while — another.*
 nec — nec, } *neither — nor.*
 neque — neque, }
 nec, alone, may often be construed
 by 'and,' and 'not' carried to
 the verb.

OBS. *Enim, autem, vero, quidem, quoque,* cannot stand as the *first* words of a sentence or clause: *igitur* seldom does.

51. The following lines give the prepositions that govern the ablative:

absque, a, ab, abs and de,
 coram, clam, cum, ex and e,
 tenus, sine, pro and præ.

* *Antequam* and *priusquam* mostly take the *subj.* of the *imperf.* and *pluperf.*; and whenever it is meant that one thing is *necessary* or *designed* to precede another. The *indicative* is used when *mere priority* is to be expressed.

† *Dum, donec, quoad*, in the sense of *until*, take the *subj.* when there is reference to an *object to be obtained*. In the sense of 'as long as' they have the *indicative*. (Zumpt.)

‡ *Si* and its compounds take the *subjunctive* of the *imperfect* and *pluperfect*, and of the other tenses when the condition is to be expressed *doubtfully*.

52.

GENDERS.

I. DECL. FEMININE, except names of men and designations of men.

II. DECL. MASCULINE, except *um* neuter.

But *alvus, humus, vannus, colus*,
 Though belonging to the second,
 Are feminine : and *virus* (juice),
 And *pelagus* are neuter reckoned ;
Vulgus mostly goes with these,
 But *may* be masculine, if you please.

III. DECL. (A.) Masculine terminations :

{ *er, or, os*,
es increasing,
o, when not *do, go, io*.

er) Neuters many end in *er*,
 As *verber, iter, vber, ver* ;
 With plants in *er*, as *acer* and *papaver*,
 With many others : add to these *cadaver*.

or) Of neuters there are four in *or*,
Marmor, æquor, ador, cor :
 A feminine is *arbor* (tree),
 A second you will hardly see.

os) Neuters are *chaos, melos, os* :
 But feminine are *cos* and *dos*.

es) Of *es* increasing, neuter *æs*
 Is found : and feminine are these ;
Quies, merces, merges, seges,
 With *compes, inques, and teges*.

o) *Caro* is *flesh* : remember this
 As feminine generis.

(B.) Feminine terminations :

{ *do, go, io*,
as, is, aus, x,
es, not increasing,
s impure.

do, go, io) *Cardo, ordo, and papilio*,
 With *ligo, margo, vespertilio*,
 Are masculine : add to these *quaternio*,
Pugio, stellio, scipio, ternio *.

* With a few more : such as *unio* (pearl), *optio* (a military substitute),
 &c. : those which are *abstract nouns* are all feminine.

- as) Three are the *masculines* in *as*,
As, *addamas*, and *elēphas* :
 Three are the *neuters* too in *as*,
Vas (*vasis*), with *nefas* and *fas*.
- is) Many words that end in *is*
 Are *masculini* generis :
Panis, piscis, crinis, finis,
Ignis, lapis, pulvis, cinis,
Orbis, amnis, and canalis,
Sanguis, unguis, glis, annalis,
Fascis, axis, funis, ensis,
Fustis, vectis, vomis, mensis,
Vermis, torris, cuculmis,
Postis, follis, mugilis,
Cassis, cossis, callis, collis,
 Add *sentis*; — *caulis* too, and *pollis*.
- x) *Calix*, and *codex* (*codicis*),
 Are *masculini* generis ;
 So *vertex, cortex*, and the same the case is
 With *pollex, grex*, and with *thorax* (*thorācis*).
- s impure) *Dodrans, quadrans, mons* and *pons*,
 Are *masculine*, with *rudens, dens*, and *fons* :
 Add *adeps* (*fat*), with *confluens*,
Oriens, hydrops, occidens.

(C.) Neuter terminations :

{ c, a, t, e, l, n,
 { ar, ur, us.

- l) *Sol*, the sun that brightly shines,
Mugil and *sal* are *masculines*.
- n) The *masculines* that end in *n*
 Are *pecten, lien, ren*, and *splen*.
- ur) These are the *masculines* in *ur*,
Vultur, turtur, furfur, fur.
- us) Two names of beasts that end in *us*
 Are *masculine*, *lepus* (*hare*), and *mus*.
 These, too, are *feminines* in *us*,
Juventus, virtus, servitus,
Tellus, senectus, incus, salus,
 With *pecus* (*pectūdis*), and *palus*.

IV. DECL. *Us* masculine : *u* neuter.

- us) But these are *feminines* in *us*,
Tribus, acus, porticus,
Domus, nurus, socrus, anus,
Idus (*iduum*), and *manus*.

V. DECL. Feminine. But,

Meridies is masculine ; and so
Is *dies* in plurali numero *.

Obs. ~~For~~ Some nouns have a particular gender, from their meaning.

The names of *males*, of *rivers*, *months*, and *winds*,

Remember well ; for masculine are these :

The names of *females*, *countries*, *islands*, *towns*,

Are feminine ; so are the names of *trees*.

But to these rules there are many exceptions: for instance, the names of *trees*, *plants*, &c., in *er* of the third, are *neuter* (see rule under A) : and the *plural* names of towns in *i* are *masc.* ; those in *um*, and in *er*, *ur* of the third, are *neut.*

* In the singular it is commonly *masc.* ; seldom feminine, except when a *fixed day* is spoken of, or when it is equivalent to a *length of time*.

QUESTIONS.

[Those on the *Syntax* have an asterisk before them.]

N. B. The pupil should learn the Terminations of Substantives (p. 73) and of the 3rd persons of the Verb (p. 76) as soon as possible.

1. Give the accusative endings. (9.)
2. Repeat the terminations of the third persons. (17.)
3. Give the genitive endings. (27.)
- * 4. In what case is the *price* or *value* put (sometimes)? (32.)
5. What are the endings of nouns expressing *virtues, vices, dispositions*, &c.? (35, h.)
- * 6. By what case are some *neuter* adjectives followed? *What* adjectives are so used? (*Ans.* Indefinite numerals.)
What substantive is so used? (*Ans.* The indeclinable substantive '*nihil*' 'nothing,' 42, l.)
- * 7. What often stands as the nominative case to the verb? (46, n.)
When an *infinitive mood* (or *sentence*) is the nominative case to the verb, where is it placed in *English*? (*Ans.* After the verb, being *represented* by the pronoun '*it*,' which is not to be translated. 46, n.)
In what *gender* is the adjective then put? (*Ans.* In the *neuter*.)
8. How is the *acc. plur.* got from the *acc. sing.*? What must '*um*' be turned into, to give the *acc. pl.* of the second? What is always the termination of the *acc. neut. plural*? (49.)
9. By what *prepositions* is the *dat.* construed? [N. B. These prepositions are called *signs* of the *dative*.]
 - a) What are the signs of the *ablative*? (52.)
 - b) By what preposition is an *ablative* of time construed? (*Ans.* By *in* or *at*.)
 - c) How is an *acc.* of time construed? (*Ans.* By '*for*,' or without any *prepos.*) (52.)

10. To what declension do adjectives in 'is' belong? Of what gender are they? What is their *neuter* form? Is their ablative *e* or *i*? (53.)^a
- * 11. In what case do you put the name of a town *where* a thing was done? When is the town *where* put in the *abl.*? When in the *gen.*? (55, s.)
- * 12. In what case do you put a noun of time, when it answers to *when*? [In the *abl.*]
- * In what case do you put a noun of time, when it answers to *how long*? [In the *acc.*]
Is 'for' a sign of the *dative*, when it stands before a noun of time? [Ans. No, of the *acc.*] 55, t.
13. How may the *third plural* be got from the *third singular*? Into what must 'it' of the perfect be changed? 'it' of the fourth? 'it' in 'erit'? all other 'it's'?
14. Give the terminations of the *nom.* and *gen. plural*?
- * 15. What case does *in* govern, when it means 'into'?
_____ 'in'? (66.)
_____ *ex* govern? (66.)
- * 16. How must 'not' with the imperative be translated^b? [By *nē*, 71.] What word must stand before the *not* in English? [The 'do' of the imperative.] 74.
- * 17. How is the thing *with which* any thing is done translated? or, what case answers to 'with what'? (78.)
18. When 'thing' or 'things' is left out, in what *gender* must the adjective be put? (78.)
- * 19. What cases follow verbs of *accusing*, *acquitting*, *condemning*? [Acc. of *person*: Gen. of the *charge*.]
- * 20. By what cases may 'of great valour' be translated into Latin? (85.)
- * 21. In what case does a noun of *price* stand, when it answers to, 'for how much'? [In the *abl.*]
- * 22. (a) When must the personal pronoun of the third person (*him*, *her*, *them*, &c.) be translated by *sui*, &c.? 98. (b) What preposition is omitted after *give*, *cost*, the adj. *like*, &c.? (100.)
- * 23. When is one noun said to be *in apposition* to another? In what case is a substantive *in apposition* to another placed? (102.)
- * 24. What case do *dignus*, *indignus*^c, &c., govern? (107.)
- * 25. What case does the verb *to be* take after it?
- * 26. What case do the compounds of *esse* govern? What exception is there? (111.)
- * 27. What does the *English infinitive* often express, but the Latin infinitive *never*? [A *purpose*. 119.]

^a The manner of declining the other adjectives of the *third*, is explained at p. 75, 15.

^b How may the *imperative* be got from the *infinitive*? 70.

^c The ablative after *dignus*, *indignus*, must be Englished by 'of': after all of them consider what preposition we use in English, and use that, without thinking about the usual *signs* of the ablative.

- * 28. How may the English infinitive expressing a *purpose* be translated? [By *ut* with the *subjunctive*: of which the *imperfect* follows the past tenses; the *present*, the other tenses.]
- 29. What tense is '*he is come*'? What tense is '*he was come*'? With what auxiliary do neuter verbs of motion form their *perfect definite*?
- 30. How is the *subjunctive present*, standing in a principal sentence, to be translated? [By *let* or *may*; as an *imperative*, or to express a *wish*. 127.]
- 31. How must the *perfect* be construed, when it is followed by the *subjunctive present*? (127, b.)
- 31. When is the English *indicative* after '*that*' to be translated by the *Latin subjunctive* governed by *ut*? [When *that* follows *so* or *such*.—It then introduces a *consequence*. 128.]
- * 32. What tenses of the *subjunctive* are the *regular attendants* of the *past tenses* of the *indicative*? [The *imperf.* and *pluperf.* 133, c.]
- * 33. When is '*to*' never a *sign* of the *dative*? [After verbs of *motion*: come, send, fetch, &c. 152, m.] * How is the place *to which* translated? (By *Acc.*) * How is the place *from which* translated? (By the *Abl.*) * When must *ad* '*to*' be expressed? (*Ans.* When the place is not the name of a *town* or *small island*; and when the motion is to a *person*.)
- * 34. How is the *supine* in *um* used? (*Ans.* After verbs of *motion*.) How is the *sup.* in *um* Englished? (*Ans.* By the *infm. act.*) How is the *sup.* in *u* used? (*Ans.* After some adjectives, such as *hard*, *disgraceful*, *pleasant*, *best*, &c.) How is the *sup.* in *u* Englished? (*Ans.* Regularly by the *infm. passive*: but, often by the *infm. active*.)
- * 35. How is the want of the *perfect* participle† *active* supplied? (*Ans.* By *quum* with the *perf.* or *pluperf.* of the *subjunctive*; or by the *abl. absolute*. 159.)
- * 36. What is the *ablative absolute*? * Is the substantive of the *abl. absol.* to be construed by a *preposition*? [No.] * By what participle *governing* its noun may the *ablative absolute* often be construed, when the participle is of the *perf. pass.*? [By the *partic.* with '*having*'.]
- * 37. What substantives follow the rules for the proper names of towns? [*Ans.* *Domus* and *rus*: also the genitives *humi* and *militiæ*. See 33.]
- 38. Where is '*cum*' placed with the *ablatives* of personal pronouns? (162, r.)
- * 39. What case do adjectives signifying *desire*, &c., govern? (170, t.)
- * 41. In what case is the *agent* or *person by whom* put? (*Ans.* In the *ablative* with *a* or *ab*: but after the *part.* in *dus*, in the *dative*.)
- 42. Mention some words, &c., after which the *gerund* or *part.* in *dus* follows in the *dat.* [Utile, profitable or good for; inutile, un-

† What English participle answers to the *partic.* in *ns*? in *us*? in *rus*? in *ndus*? (155.)

profitable; idoneus, *fit for*; tempus impendēre, *to spend time in or on*; vacāre, *to be engaged in*; studēre, *aim at*; devotēre, *devote oneself to*. 181.]

- * 43. How is what is in *form* the *pass. infin.* to be translated after 'is,' 'are'? [*Ans.* By the part. in *dns.* 179.]
- * 44. What verbs govern the dative? (185.) * How is the *pluperf. indic.* to be translated after 'if'?
- 45. In the infinitives made up of *two words*, is the participle to agree with its substantive or not? (*Ans.* To agree.) Is the word in *am* in the *fut. infin. pass.* a participle? What is it? Can it then agree with the substantive? (219.)
- * 46. Must you look for the *antecedent* to the relative in the relative sentence, or not? 231 (a). * Is the *case* of the relative determined by a word in its own, or in the preceding sentence?
- 47. Can the verbs that govern the *dative* be used in the *first* or *second* persons in the passive? In what person only can they be used in the passive? (233.)
- 48. How is the present infin. construed after *licuit*? *oportuit*? (202.)
- * 49. What verbs govern the gen.? (241.)
- * 50. _____ abl.? (214, 242.)
- * 51. What cases do *pœnitēt*, *puet*, &c., take after them? (*Ans.* An *accusative* of the *person feeling*; a *gen.* of the *thing* or *person* about which the emotion is felt.)

DIFFERENCES OF IDIOM.

ENGLISH.	LATIN.
1. To think nothing of.	To reckon at nothing (33) (<i>nihilū ducere</i> or <i>facere</i>).
2. To value highly ^a .	To value at a high price (33) (<i>magni aestimare</i>).
3. { To think little of ^b . { To hold cheap.	To value at a little price (33) (<i>parvi aestimare</i>).
4. No stability.	Nothing of stability (<i>nihil stabilitātis</i> , 41).
<i>Some time.</i>	<i>Something of time</i> (<i>aliquid temporis</i>).
<i>Much good.</i>	<i>Much of good</i> (<i>multum boni</i>).
<i>How much pleasure.</i>	<i>How much of pleasure</i> (<i>quantum voluptātis</i>).
<p>☞ Hence 'no,' 'some,' (when they denote <i>quantity</i>, not <i>number</i>), 'much,' 'how much' are to be translated by 'nihil,' 'aliquid,' 'multum,' 'quantum,' followed by the <i>gen.</i></p>	
5. He did it <i>unwillingly</i> .	He <i>unwilling</i> did it.
6. It is disgraceful to lie.	To lie is disgraceful (47).
7. It is the <i>part</i> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 40px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 40px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 40px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 40px;"></div> <div style="margin-right: 5px;"> <i>duty</i> <i>business</i> <i>mark</i> <i>character</i> </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; margin-right: 5px;">}</div> <div> of a wise man. </div> </div>	It is <i>of a wise man</i> .
8. To condemn a man <i>to death</i> .	To condemn a man <i>of the head</i> .

^a To value *very highly* (*maximi aestimare*).

^b The substantive will follow in the *accusative*, notwithstanding the 'of,' for that has nothing to do with the Latin verb.

ENGLISH.

LATIN.

9. As many as *possible*.
 he can or could. }
 The greatest *possible*.
 he can or could. }

As the most (*quam plurimi*).

As the greatest (*quam maximus*).

[That is, 'as many as the most':
 'as great as the greatest', &c.,
 112.]

10. On the *top* of the mountain.
 In the *middle* of the water.

On the mountain *highest*.

In the water *middle* (in *summo*
monte: in *mediâ aquâ*).

11. Is going to bed.

Is going *to lie down* (*cubitum*, sup.).

12. It is hard *to say*.

It is hard *to be said* (*difficile est dictu*) 151.

13. Whilst they were (are, &c.)
 playing.

During playing (*inter ludendum*)
 169.

14. The intention of writing a
 letter.

The intention of a letter *to-be-*
written (*scribendæ epistolæ*.)

15. We must cultivate virtue.

Virtue is *to-be-cultivated* (*colenda*
est virtus).

16. Caius must write.

It is *to-be-written* by Caius (*Caius*
scribendum est).

17. We must believe Caius.

It is *to-be-believed* to Caius (*cre-*
dendum est Caio).

18. The ways of expressing the
 purpose are,

He comes to see the games.

- { (a) Venit ut ludos spectet.
 (b) Venit ludos spectatum (sup.).
 (c) Venit ludos spectaturus.
 (d) Venit ad ludos spectandos.

To which add,

- (e) Venit causâ (for the purpose)
ludorum spectandorum; and
 (i) Instead of *ut*, the relative
 may be used.

He sent ambassadors, *qui pacem*
petèrent (to sue for peace).

19. (a) I may go.

Mihi ire licet (it is permitted to me
 to go).

- (b) I might *have gone*.

Mihi ire licuit (it was permitted
 to me to go) 260.

20. (a) I ought to go.

Me ire oportet.

- (b) I ought to have gone.

Me ire oportuit.

INDEX I.

ENGLISH.

ABOUT, circa, circum (prep.).

—— the same time, sub idem tempus.

above, super, supra (prep.).

accident, casus. G. ūs. By accident, casu.

according to, secundum (prep.).

account of (on), ob, propter (prep.).

across, trans (prep.).

accuse, accusare.

acquit, absolvēre, 83.

after, post (prep.).

against, adversus : contra (prep.).

aim at, studēre (dat. 191).

air, aēr, aēris, 209.

all, omnis ; cunctus.

allowed (it is), constat.

along, secundum (prep.).

Alps, Alpes. G. ium.

always, semper.

amongst, inter (prep.).

—— the Gauls, apud Gallos.

and, et ; —ac *before consonants* (except k sounds), atque *before vowels* : quē.

anger, ira.

animal, animal. G. ālis.

any, ullus, a, um. G. ius.

Apollo, Apoll-o. G. īnis.

arm, brachium.

arms, arma, neut. plur.

art, ars. G. artis.

as possible, quam *before the superlat.*

ass, asīnus. G. i.

assistance, auxilium.

assumed-appearance, simulatio.

at, apud.

— nothing, nihīli.

— a great price, magni.

— little price, parvi.

— a very great price, maxīmi.

Athenian, Atheniensis.

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B.

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 carry on (war), gerere (gess, gest).
 Carthage, Carthāg-o, ĩnis.
 case of (in the), in (prep.).
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 rare.
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cherish, fovere.
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E.

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 inter se.
 earth, terra.
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 — day, quotidie.
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 the gen. mali.
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 excellent, præstans.
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F.

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 fall down, decidere.
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 favour, favere (fāv, faut, dat.).
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 fish, pisc-is, is, m.
 fit for, idoneus, dat.
 flourish, florere.
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 folly, stultitia.
 fond, cupidus (gen.).
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 friendship, amicitia.
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 fruit, fructus, ūs.
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G.

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 garland, corōna.
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 great, magnus.
 greater, major.
 greatest, maximus: *generally trans-*
lated by summus, highest,
when the things spoken of have
not really size; for instance,
qualities of the mind.
 greatest possible (the), quam max-
 imus.
 greatness, magnitud-o, ūnis.
 ground (on the), humi.

H.

hang over (us), immīnere.
 hand, manus, ūs, f.
 — to be at, adesse (adsum).
 harm (to do — to), obesse, dat. (ob-
 sum).
 happy, felix; beātus.
 have, habere.
 head, cap-ut, ūtis.
 heal, medēri, dat.
 heart, cor, cordis, n.
 hear, audire.
 heat, cal-or, ōris.
 heavy, gravis.
 hen, gallina.
 her, { sua, &c., f. of suus.
 { ejus (gen. when it does not
 relate to nom. of sentence).
 his, suus (when relating to the
 nom. of the sentence: if it
 does *not* relate to the nom. or
 principal word of the sentence,
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 hitherto, adhuc.
 hold cheap, parvi aestimare.
 — one's tongue, tacere.
 home, at, domi: *from*, domo; *to*,
 domum.
 honour (meaning fidelity, &c.),
 fides, ei.
 horse, equus, i.

house, domus, f.
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 — much, quantum.
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 dat.
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I.

in, in with abl.
 into, in with acc.
 ignorance, ignoratio, ōnis.
 ignorant, ignārus (gen.).
 illuminate, illustrare.
 immense, ingen-s, tis.
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 inclined, propensus.
 indulge, indulgēre (induls, indult),
 dat.
 industry, industria.
 injure, nocēre, dat.
 injury, injuria.
 intention, consilium.
 invent, invēnire (vēn, vent).
 irritate, irritare.
 is (it), est.
 island, insula.
 its, suus (when relating to *nom.* of
 sentence: when not, ejus).
 itself, ipse, a, um. G. ius.

J.

journey, it-er, inēris, n.
 judge, jud-ex, ūcis.
 — v. judicare.
 Jupiter, Jupīter. G. Jovis.

K.

keep, servare.
 knowledge, scientia.
 known (it is), constat.

L.

labour, lab-or, ōris.
 large, grandis.
 law, lex, legis.
 leaf, folium.
 learn, discēre (didic).
 — by heart, ediscēre.
 least, minimus.
 legion, legio, ōnis.
 less, min-or. Neut. us.
 letter, epistōla.
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 — (adj.) levis.
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 — very, simillimus.
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 mouth (of a river), ostium.
 move, movēre; *intrans.* movēri
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N.

nature, natūra.
 natural-to-man, humanus.
 nearer, propior.
 need, egēre (gen. or abl.).
 neglect, negligēre (neglex, neg-
 lect).
 neither, neque or nec.
 nest, nidus.
 never, nunquam.
 new, novus.
 nightingale, luscinia.
 no, nullus.
 — (nihil, *nothing*, followed by
gen.).
 nobody, }
 no one, } nem-o, īnis.
 nor, neque or nec.
 not, non.
 not only—but also; non solum —
 verum etiam.
 not yet, nondum.

O.

oak, quercus, ūs.
 obey, parēre, dat.
 observe, servare: conservare.
 ocean, oceanus, i.
 offend against, violare.
 often, sæpe.
 old man, sen-ex, is. G. pl. um.
 old age, senectus, ūtis, f.
 on account of, ob.
 one, unus, a, um. G. ius.
 opportunity, occasi-o, ōnis.
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 order, jubēre (juss, juss).
 out of, extra (prep.).
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P.

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— s. lau-s, dia.
precept, præceptum.
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prison, carc-er, ĕris.
procure, } parare.
provide, }
prudence, prudentia.
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R.

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raise up, excitare.
— forces, comparare.
rather, I had, (malo).
read, legĕre (lĕg, lect).
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reign, v. regnare.
— s. regnum.
relying on, fretus (abl.).
remain, manĕre (mans).
remember, recordari (*gen. or acc.*).
require, egĕre (*gen. or abl.*).
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Roman, Romanus.
Rome, Roma.
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S.

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 sorrow, dol-or, ōris.
 sound, sonus, i.
 sow, serere (*sēv, sāt*).
 space-of-two-years, biennium.
 — three years, triennium.
 spare, parcere (*peperc*) dat.
 speak, loqui, locūtus.
 spend time, impendere, 181.
 stability, stabilita-s, tis.
 stand, stare (*stēt*).
 star, stella.
 state, civita-s, tis.
 strength, vir-es, ium, *pl.* rob-ur, ōris.
 succour, succurrere, 186.
 sum-of-money, pecunia.
 summer, aesta-s, tis.
 sun, sol, solis, m.
 superfluous, supervacuum.
 surround, cingere (*cinx, cinct*).
 sweet, dulcis.
 swift, vel-ox, ōcis.
 swim, natare.

T.

tame, domare (*domu, domit*),
 teach, docere.
 tear to pieces, dilaniare.
 temple, templum.
 than, quam.
 theft, furtum.
 their, suus (*if it relates to nom. of sentence: if not, eorum*).
 there, ibi.
 think little of, parvi aestimare.
 three, tres, tria, &c.
 time, temp-us, ōris.
 timid, timidus.
 top of, summus (*in agreement. See 129*).
 through, per (*prep.*).

towards, { erga; sometimes adver-
 sus.
 { in (*with acc.*).
 treachery, proditi-o, ōnis.
 tree, arb-or, ōris, f.
 true, verus.
 truth, verum, *neut. adj.*
 twice, bis.

U.

umpire, arbiter, 11.
 uncertain, incertus.
 understand, intelligere (*lex, lect*).
 undertake, sus-cipere, io (*cēp, cept*).
 unlearned, indoctus.
 unnecessary, supervacuum.
 unprofitable, inutilis (*dat. of gerund*).
 unworthy, indignus (*abl.*).
 unwilling, invitus.
 —ly, invitus. See 41.
 upright, honestus.
 use, uti, usus, abl.
 useful, utilis.
 useless, inutilis.

V.

value, aestimare.
 — more highly, pluris facere.
 vapour, vap-or, ōris.
 very great, maximus.
 — highly, maximi (*gen.*).
 — many, plurimi, æ, a.
 — fond, studiosus (*gen.*).
 vice, vitium.
 victory, victoria.
 virtue, virtū-s, tis.
 virtuous, honestus.
 voice, vox, vōcis.

W.

wage, gerere (*gess, gest*).
 wall, murus, i.

want, carēre, abl.

war, bellum.

wasp, vespa.

water, aqua.

way, via.

wealth, op-es, um.

well, recte (= rightly).

wholesome, salūber, salubris, salubre. (*salūber only for nom. mas.*)

wicked, imprōbus.

———ness, malitia.

wine, vinum.

wing, penna.

winter, hiem-s, is.

wise, sapien-s, tis.

wisdom, sapientia.

with, cum (prep.).

with me, (*after to sup, dine, &c.*)
apud me.

within, intra (prep.).

without, (= on the outside of)
extra (prep.).

——— to be, carēre, abl.

wolf, lupus, i.

word, verbum.

worse, pejor.

worst, pessimū.

worthy, dignus, abl.

wrong, violare.

Y.

you yourself, ipse.

young (bird), pullus.

INDEX II.

[~~Q~~ When a verb is followed by *io*, the meaning is that the first person of the pres. ends in *io*.]

A, ab, abs, *from, by*.
 abire, *to go away (from abeo)*.
 absolvĕre (absolv, absolūt), *to acquit*.

accusare, *to accuse*.

acuĕre, *to sharpen*.

ad, *to*.

ad-spicĕre, *io* (spex, spect), *to behold*.

adversus, *towards*.

œdificare, *to build*.

œstimare, *to value*.

œsta-s, tis, *summer*.

ag-er, ri, *field; territory*.

agĕre, *to do* (ēg, act).

agricōla, *husbandman*.

aliquando, *some time or other*.

aliquis, *some; some one*.

aliquid (neut.), *something; some*.

Before a *genitive* it is to be translated by *some*, and the *genitive* not to have 'of.'

Alpes, G. ium, *the Alps*.

ambŭtus (4), *bribery*.

amicus, i, *friend*.

amittĕre (amis, amiss), *to lose*.

anguis, *a snake*.

animal, G. ālis, *an animal*.

ānimus, i, *the mind*.

ante, } before { (prep.).
 antea, } { (adv.).
 antequam, } { (conjunct.).

antrum, *cave*.

Apoll-o, G. ĩnis, *Apollo*.

apud, *at; amongst*.

aqua, *water*.

— marĭna, *sea-water; salt-water*.

arb-or, ōris, *f. tree*.

argentum, *silver*.

arma (pt.), *arms*.

arrĭpĕre, *io* (arripu, arrept), *seize upon; snatch*.

ar-s, tis, *art*.

asĭnus, i, *ass*.

Atheniensis, *an Athenian*.

auctumnus, i, *autumn*.

aurum, *gold*.

avaritia, *avarice*.

avārus, *greedy; avaricious*.

avis, *bird*.

B.

barbārus, *barbarous*.

beatus, *happy*.

bellus, *beast*.

bellum, *war*.
 beneficium, *benefit*.
 biennium, *the space of two years ; two years*.
 bonus, *good*.
 brachium, *arm*.

C.

canēre (cecīn, cant), *sing*.
 can-is, G. is, *dog*.
 capitis (of the head =), *to death*.
 cap-ut, ūtis, *head*.
 carc-er, ēris, *prison*.
 carpēre, *pluck ; card ; carp at*.
 Carthāg-o, ūnis, *Carthage*.
 castigare, *to chastise*.
 castra (pl.), *a camp*.
 casu, *by chance*.
 christiānus, *christian :—a christian*.
 cibus, i, *food*.
 cingēre (cinx, cinct), *to surround*.
 circa, } *about*.
 circum, }
 cis, } *on this side of*.
 citra, }
 cito, *quickly*.
 civ-is, G. is, *citizen*.
 civit-as, ātis, *city ; state*.
 clam, *without the knowledge of (prep.)*.
 claudēre (claus), *to shut*.
 col-or, ōris, *colour*.
 comparare, *to raise (forces)*.
 complēre (plēv, plēt), *to fill*.
 conservare, *to observe (duties)*.
 constat, *it is an allowed fact ; is known*.
 construēre (strux, struct), *construct, build (a nest)*.
 consuetud-o, ūnis, *custom*.
 consulēre (sulu, sult), *to consult*.
 contentus, *contented (abl.)*.
 contra, *against*.
 coquēre (cox, coct), *to cook ; bake ; ripen*.
 copiae, *forces*.
 cor, cordis, *heart*.
 coram, *before*.
 cort-ex, ūcis, *bark*.
 credēre (credid, credīt), *to believe*.

cubītum, *to bed ; to roost*.
 culpa, *fault*.
 cuncti, *all*.
 cupidīt-as, ātis, *desire*.
 cupidus, *desirous*.
 cupēre (cupīv, cupīt), *to desire ; wish*.
 cornu, n. *horn*.
 corōna, *crown ; garland*.
 corp-us, ōris, *body*.
 currus, 4, *a chariot*.

D.

damnare, *to condemn*.
 dare (dēd, dāt), *to give*.
 de, *from ; concerning*.
 decīdēre, *to fall off*.
 decipēre, io (cēp, cept), *to deceive*.
 detēgēre (tex, tect), *to discover*.
 dicēre (dix, dict), *to say*.
 dignus, *worthy (abl.)*.
 dilaniare, *to tear to pieces*.
 discere (didīc), *to learn*.
 displicēre, *to displease (dat.)*.
 diu, *long ; for a long time*.
 dividēre (vis, vīs), *to divide*.
 docēre, *to teach*.
 dol-or, ōris, *pain ; grief*.
 domare (domu, domīt), *to tame ; master*.
 domi, *at home*.
 domīnus, i, *master*.
 domo, *from home*.
 domum, *home (acc.)*.
 domus, *house*.
 dormire, *to sleep*.
 ducēre (dux, duct), *lead ; reckon*.

E.

ēdēre (ēd, ēs), *to eat*.
 ēg. See agēre.
 ēmēre (ēm, empt), *to buy*.
 epistōla, *a letter*.
 equus, i, *horse*.
 erga, *towards*.
 et, and ; both ; even.
 etiam, even.

evertĕre (vert, vers), *overthrow* ;
pull down.
 evĕlĕre, *to fly out of*.
 excitare, *rouse up* ; *awaken*.
 exercĕre, *to exercise* ; *practise*.
 extra, *without*.

F.

facies, ei, *face*.
 facilis, *easy* ; facile, *easily*.
 fallĕre (fefell), *to deceive* ; *break*
 (one's word, &c.).
 fam-es, G. is, *hunger*.
 fĕvĕre (fĕv, faut), *to favour* (dat.).
 fel-ix, icis, *happy*.
 figŭra, *figure*.
 fid-es, ĕi, *faith* ; *fidelity* ; one's
word.
 filius, i, *son*.
 flagitium, *crime*.
 flo-s, ris, *flower*.
 florĕre, *to bloom* ; *to flourish*.
 flum-en, inis, *river*.
 folium, *leaf*.
 fortiter, *courageously*.
 fraudare, *to defraud*.
 fretus, *relying on*, abl.
 frig-us, ōris, *cold*.
 fructus, ū, *fruit*.
 frui, *to enjoy*, abl.
 fungi (functus), *to discharge* ; abl.
 fundus, i, *estate* ; *farm*.
 furtum, *theft*.

G.

gallīna, *hen*.
 Gallus, a Gauī.
 gen-us, ĕris, *race, kind*.
 gerĕre (gess, gest), *carry on* ;
wage.
 grandis, *large*.
 granum, a grain.
 gravis, *heavy*.

H.

habĕre, *to have*.

habitare, *to dwell* ; *live*.
 hiem-s, is, *winter*.
 honeste, *virtuously*.
 honestus, *honourable* ; *virtuous*.
 hortus, i, *garden*.
 humānus, *natural-to-man* ; *human*.
 humi, *on the ground*.

I.

idoneus, *fit for* (dat.).
 ignarus, *ignorant*.
 ignoratio, *ignorance*.
 ignoscĕre (nov), *to pardon*.
 illustrare, *to illumine*.
 immergĕre (mers), *to plunge in*.
 impellĕre (pul, puls), *to impel*.
 impendĕre (pend, pens), *to spend*.
 imperare, *to command* (dat.).
 impius, *impious*.
 in, *into* ; *in*, &c.
 indignus, *unworthy* (abl.).
 indoctus, *unlearned*.
 indulgĕre (duls, dult), *to indulge*,
 dat.
 industria, *industry*.
 ingen-s, *huge*.
 injuria, *injury*.
 intelligĕre (lex, lect), *to under-*
stand.
 inter, *between* ; *amongst*.
 interesse, *to be engaged in*.
 interfū—(see inter-esse).
 intra, *within*.
 inutilis, *useless* ; *unfit for*.
 invĕnire (vĕn, vent), *to find* ; *in-*
vent.
 invĭdĕre (vĭd, vis), *to envy*.
 ipse, a, um, G. ius, *self* (*myself*,
thyself, *itself*, &c.).
 ira, *anger*.
 irritare, *to irritate*.
 it-er, inĕris, *journey*.

J.

jucundus, *pleasant*.
 jud-ex, icis, *judge*.
 Jupiter, G. Jovis, &c., *Jupiter*.
 juxta, *close by*.

L.

lab-or, ōris, *labour*.
 lana, *wool*.
 laudare, *to praise*.
 legatus, *an ambassador: a lieutenant*.
 lēgere, (lēg, lect) *to read*.
 legio, *a legion*.
 levis, *light*.
 liber, era, erum, *free*.
 lib-er, ri, *book*.
 licet, *it is allowed (I, you, &c.) may*.
 liquescere (licu), *to melt*.
 litērae, pl. *a letter: literature*.
 lit-us, ōris, *shore*.
 loqui (locūtus), *to speak*.
 lubīd-o, īnis, *lust*.
 ludere (lūs), *to play*.
 luna, *the moon*.
 lupus, i, *wolf*.
 luscinia, *nightingale*.
 lux, lucis, *light*.

M.

magist-er, ri, *master*.
 magni, *at a great (price)*.
 malum (neut.), *evil; an evil*.
 malus, *bad*.
 manus, 4, f. *hand*.
 marīna (aqua), *salt (water)*.
 maxīmi, *at a very great price: very highly*.
 maximus, *greatest*.
 medēri, *to heal, dat.*
 medius, *middle (construed 'the middle, or midst,' and 'of' put before its substantive)*.
 mendacium, *a lie*.
 metus, ūs, *fear*.
 meus, a, um, *mine; my*. Voc. m. mi.
 migrare, *to remove (intrans.)*.
 militiæ, *on service, in the field*.
 miserēri, *to pity (gen.)*.
 mittere (mīs, miss), *to send*.
 mons, tis, m. *a mountain*.

monstrare, *to show*.
 mori, ior (mortuus), *to die*.
 movēre (mōv, mōt), *to move (trans.): moveri, to move (intrans)*.
 mortuus, *dead (See mori)*.
 mores, pl. *character*.
 multitud-o, īnis, *multitude*.
 multus, *many, much*.
 murus, i, *wall*.

N.

natare, *to swim*.
 natūra, *nature*.
 natus, *born*.
 nav-is, G. is, *ship*.
 negligēre (neglex, neglect), *neglect, disregard*.
 nem-o, īnis, *nobody*.
 nec, } *nor; and not*.
 neque, }
 nidus, i, *nest*.
 nihīli, *at nothing*.
 nix, nivis, *snow*.
 nocēre, *to hurt, dat.*
 non, *not*.
 nondum, *not yet*.
 nonnulli, *some*.
 novus, *new*.
 nubēre (nups, nupt), *to marry (dat.)*.
 nullus, a, um, G. ius, *none; no*.
 nunquam, *never*.
 numerare, *number; count*.

O.

ob, *on account of*.
 obducere (dux, duct), *overlay; cover*.
 ob-esse, *to be prejudicial to (dat.)*.
 oblivisci (oblītus), *to forget (gen.)*.
 occasi-o, ōnis, *opportunity*.
 occidēre (cīd, cīs), *to kill; slay*.
 oculus, i, *eye*.
 officium, *duty*.
 omnis, *all*.
 opes, G. um, *resources; wealth*.
 orare, *to pray*.

P.

pabulatum, *to forage*.
 pallium, *a cloak*.
 par, *equal*.
 parcere (peperc), *to spare*.
 parere, *to obey*.
 parvi (gen.), *at a little*.
 parvum (neut. adj.), *little*.
 par-s, tis, *part*.
 parsimonia, *frugality*.
 pat-er, G. ris, *father*.
 pauper, G. is, *poor*.
 pavimentum, *pavement*.
 pax, G. pacis, *peace*.
 peccare, *to sin*.
 pecunia, *money*.
 penes, *in the power of* (prep.).
 per, *through*.
 periculōsus, *dangerous*.
 periculum, *danger*.
 persuadere (suas), *to persuade*
 (dat.).
 petere (petiv, petiit), *to seek; make up*.
 pieta-s, ātia, *dutiful affection*.
 pisc-is, G. is, *fish*.
 placere, *to please*.
 Plat-o, ōnis, *Plato*.
 plurimi, *very many; most*.
 plus, G. pluris. P. -es, -a, G. -ium,
 &c., *more*.
 ponere (posu, posuit), *to place*.
 porta, *gate*.
 potiri, ior, *get possession of*.
 prae, *in comparison of* (prep.).
 praeditus, *endued with*.
 praestan-s, G. tia, *excellent*.
 praestat, *it is better*.
 praeter, *besides, except; beyond*.
 privare, *to deprive* (abl.).
 pro, *for*.
 prod-esse, *to profit; to do good to*.
 proditi-o, ōnis, *treachery*.
 praelium, *battle*.
 propensus, *inclined*.
 propior, *nearer*.
 propter, *on account of*.
 puella, *girl*.
 puer, G. pueri, *boy*.
 pugnare, *to fight*.
 pulv-is, G. ĕris, *dust*.

Q.

quam plurimi, *as many as possible*.
 ——— maximus, *as great as possible*.
 quantus, *how great*.
 quartus, *fourth*.
 quia, *because*.
 qui, quæ, quod, *who; which; that*.
 quo, *that* (putting 'the' before the
 comparative).

R.

recordari, *to remember* (gen.).
 recte, *rightly; well*.
 redire (redeo), *to return*.
 regere (rex, rect), *to rule*.
 regnare, *to reign*.
 reminisci, *to recollect*.
 reperire, *to find*.
 resistere (resist), *to resist* (dat.).
 retinere, *to retain*.
 reus, *an accused person*.
 revocare, *to recall*.
 rex, regis, *king*.
 Rhenus, *the Rhine*.
 Rhodanus, *the Rhone*.
 rob-ur, ōris, *strength*.
 Roma, *Rome*.
 Romanus, *Roman*.
 rure, *from the country*.
 ruri, *in the country*.
 rūs, *into the country*.

S.

sæpe, *often*.
 sangu-is, ĩnis, *blood*.
 sapien-s, tis, *wise*.
 sapientia, *wisdom*.
 Sard-es, G. ium, *Sardes*.
 Saturnus, G. i, *Saturn*.
 scientia, *knowledge*.
 scribere (scrips, script), *to write*.
 secundum, *along; according to*.
 seg-es, ĕtis, *crop*.
 sem-en, G. ĩnis, *seed*.
 sempiternus, a, um, *eternal*.
 sen-ex, G. is, *old man*. G. pl. um.
 serere (sēv, sēit), *to sow; plant*.

servare, *to keep; observe.*
 servire, *to be the slave of (dat.).*
 servus, *i, slave.*
 simpl-ex, *icis, simple.*
 simulati-o, ōnis, *assumed appearance.*
 sine, *without.*
 sol, *G. solis, sun.*
 solum, *only.*
 sonus, *i, sound.*
 spargere (spars), *to scatter.*
 spoliare, *to rob (of).*
 stabilit-as, ātis, *stability.*
 stare (stēt, stat), *to stand; to cost.*
 stella, *star.*
 studēre, *to devote oneself to; aim at (dat.).*
 studiōsus, *very fond.*
 sub, *under.*
 subvenire (vēn, vent), } *to succour*
 succurrere (curr, curs), } *(dat.).*
 summus, *highest, greatest.* Often
 to be construed by 'top,' its
 subst. following in the gen.
 sumptus, ūs, *expense.*
 super, *above (see p. 68).*
 supervacuuus, *unnecessary; superfluous.*
 supra, *above.*
 suscipere (cēp, cept), *to undertake.*
 suus, *a, um, his, hers (her), its; their (or his, &c., own).*

T.

tacere, *to be silent; hold one's tongue.*
 tam, *so.*
 tantus, *so great.*
 tardus, *slow.*
 tegere (tex, tect), *to cover.*
 templum, *a temple.*
 temp-us, ōris, *time.*
 tenuis, *as far as; up to.*
 Thebæ, ārum, *Thebes.*
 timēre, *to fear.*
 totus, *a, um, G. ius, whole.*

trans, *across.*
 tres, tria, *G. ium, three.*
 turpis, *disgraceful.*
 tutus, *safe.*

U.

ultra, *beyond.*
 unus, *a, um, G. ius, one.*
 urbs, *G. urbis, city.*
 uti (visus), *to use (abl.).*
 utilis, *useful; good for.*
 usque, *quite up to; to.*
 uva, *grape.*

V.

vacare, *to have leisure; to be employed in (dat.).*
 velo-x, cis, *swift.*
 venatum (sup.), *a hunting.*
 vendere (vendīd, vendīt), *to sell.*
 vēnire (vēn, vent), *to come.*
 verum, *but.*
 verus, *true.*
 vespa, *wasp.*
 vesper (vesperis), *the evening.*
 via, *way; road.*
 victoria, *victory.*
 victus, *conquered.*
 videre (vid, vis), *to see; videri, to be seen; (or more commonly) to seem.*
 vincūlum, *chain.*
 vindicare, *to avenge.*
 vinum, *wine.*
 violare, *offend-against; wrong; break (a law).*
 virt-us, ūtis, *virtue.*
 vir, vīri, *a man.*
 vīres, *G. ium, strength.*
 vitare, *to avoid.*
 volupt-as, ātis, *pleasure.*
 vox, *G. vocis, voice.*
 vulp-es, is, *a fox.*

9)

